The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senators Davis and Saulsbury Indignant.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

THE TAX BILL.

THE BANK BILL AGAIN

GOLD PANIC IN WALL STREET.

COX VERSUS ASHLEY.

Gen. Hooker's Corps the Twentieth.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1864.

Furloughs.

Department commanders are authorized to grant furloughs of thirty days to meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates desiring to enter the free military school at Philadelphia. Such furloughs to be given only to those entitled by intelligence and good conduct to become commissioned officers of colored regiments.

Garrett Davis on the Rampage.

Garrett Davis administered a free lecture to-day of some warmth, to a couple of Senate clerks who, as he supposed, had taken the liberty to laugh at one of his speeches.

Saulsbury and the Bible.

The Chaplain of the Senate, in his prayer to-day, alluded to Saulsbury's blasphemous quotations from Scripture in support of slavery. Yesterday Saulsbury indignantly turned his back upon the Clergyman, retiring into the Clerk's room. Subsequently he introduced a resolution requesting the Chaplain to supplicate, instead of lecturing Deity, and not to lecture the Senate respecting questions pending before it.

Fuel Order.

The following order has been issued by the War Department for the purpose of procuring fuel necessary for the navigation of the Mississippi river, to facilitate transportation thereon:

Captain N. J. Rusche, Assistant Quartermaster, is authorized to hire a force of laborers, not exceeding six thousand men. 2d. Quartermasters, or other officers in charge of Government transportation, will, on requistion of Captain Rusche, furnish transportation for persons employed by him, in pursuance of this order. 3d. Capt. Rusche will take as his field of operations the banks of the Mississippi river, between the mouth of White river and Baton Rouge, and will then select such points as he may deem best and proceed to organize his force of laborers in such a manner as shall best serve the end contemplated by this order. 4th. For the purpose of protecting laborers employed under this order, the ordnance officers at St. Louis, or points on the Mississippi river below, will furnish Capt. Rusche, all necessary arms and ordnance stores. 5. The medical department will also furnish all necessary medical supplies; and Quarter-masters will furnish all necessary animals, wagons, axes, and other stores, and the Commissary, rations. 6th. Within the limits mentioned in this order Captain Rusche will have exclusive management and control of all wood required for Government purposes, and all existing contracts made by any Government officers will be transferred to him.

The War Department has adopted the following rules for the payment of claims, in the Department of the Missouri, arising under the act of March 25th, 1862, for pay, bounty and pensions due officers and men actually employed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri, examined by the Commission appointed under general order No. 64, of 1863: Such claims shall be settled at St. Louis by an officer of the pay department, especially designated, assisted by Major Sherman, additional paymaster, and by no other officer, and nowhere else; the officer so designated shall be furnished with a certified list of all claims passed by the Commission, showing the amounts allowed for pay and bounty in each case, the dates between which services were rendered in the military rank in which claimant served, the name of person in whose favor the claim is allowed, and other information necessary for settling such claims. All claims shall be settled, and payment made only to claimant himself, if living, or to his regularly authorized agent or attorney appointed specially to receive payment, and by power of attorney executed, since the claim allowed by the commission. Each claim presented for payment shall be accompanied by the original order or decision of the Commissioner, which shall be retained by the paymaster and filed in his vouchers.

The Everlasting Tax.

The taxes on whisky and State banks is not yet settled in the Ways and Means Committee. The former will be left till the last moment. There is talk of imposing a tax monthly on circulating State banks. The bill will embrace articles of almost every description, except those obliged to pay duties under the tariff. Some even in the Committee, and many outside consider this a very wrong principle, preferring less variety and heavier taxation upon comparatively few articles. Among those on which a strong effort will be made in the House to increase the rate, is manufactured tobacco, fixed by the Committee at thirty cents.

Monday is still named as the day for the report from this Committee, but it is now doubtful whether it will reach the House before Tuesday or Wednesday. The bill contains nothing with reference to the further postponement of the twenty millions direct tax on the States, which revives by its own force on first of July, 1865.

The Bank Bill to be Revived.

The fourteen Republicans, who voted with the opposition against Mr. Steven's substitute for the National Bank bill, as amended in the Committee of the Whole, thus killing the Ways and Means bill, and inducing Mr. Stevens to kill the Committee of Whole bill, were Messrs. Blaine, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Kellogg, Myers, Orth, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, J. H. Rice, Smithers, Van Valkenburg, E. B. Washburne and Wilson. The opposition members belonging to the Committee of Ways and Means voted the same way. The Republican members of that Committee grumble greatly at the administration recusants, as they call them. The bill will, in some shape, be revived before many days.

The Gold Question in New York.

Private dispatches from New York say that a panic prevails in Wall street, gold galloping rapidly toward two hundred. The cause of the upward movement is unknown in New York, and the question is asked, whether Government has had news which is not published.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The only speech yet to be made on the proposed Constitutional amendment, is by Mr. Sumner, who was unwilling to begin at a late hour to-day.

Cox to Run against Ashley.

Current rumors on the floor of the House state that Mr. Cox intends to move into Ashley's district, with the view of running against him for Congress next fall.

Gen. Hooker's the Twentieth Corps.

A mistake occurred in the order consolidating the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. The new Corps is numbered the Twentieth, not the First.

Denial of the London Globe's Statement.

There is no truth in the statement in the London press that Minister Dayton has given assurance to the French Government of the readiness of the United States Government to recognize Maximillian as Emperor of Mexico.

Nominations of Officers Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following Brigadiers:—Henry H. Sibley, Minnesota, to date from March 20th, 1863; Col. C. G. Harker, 66th Ohio, from September 20th, 1863; Cols. Regis Detrobiand, 55th New York; Guitar Kaemmerling, 9th Ohio; C. C. Andrews, 3d Minnesota; John W. Fuller, 27th Ohio; and Cyrus Bussey, 3d Iowa cavalry, all dating from January 5th, 1863. The nomination of Brigadier General Humphreys, Chief of General Meade's staff, for Major General was passed over.

The following Western officers were confirmed: Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Captain, Lt. J. A. Cottman, 19th Ind.; Marcus W. McCracken, Wisconsin, and Capt. L. Rosenthal, 5th Penna. Cavalry. Assis't Quartermasters: E. J. Thomas, Missouri; Lt. A. Kingsbury, 47th Ohio; Lt. H. L. Thayer, 1st Michigan; Capt. W. D. Wickersham, 79th Penna. Judge Advocates, rank of Major: Capt. John Mendenhall, for Fourth Army Corps; Capt. E. R. Platt, for Army of Potomac; Capt. A. A. Hosmer, for Eleventh Corps; Henry L. Burnett, of Ohio, for Department of Ohio.

Civil Appointments Confirmed.

Other confirmations were, Stephen S. Harding, Chief Justice of Colorado; A. Gage, District Attorney for Arizona; S. A. Davis, Register Land Office, Sioux city, Iowa; Charles H. Carsons, Cashier Internal Revenue; George B. Wright, Military Storekeeper Ordnance Department; and Wm. Irvine, Pa., Consul to Amoy, China.

Indian Appropriations.

The bill passed in the Senate to-day, aiding Indian refugees to return to their homes in Indian Territory, appropriates two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars for that purpose. Mr. Doolittle said there were about eight thousand seven hundred of these refugees in Kansas, and eight thousand three hundred in the Cherokee country. Jim. Lane's bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, for the relief of Peoria, Kaskaskia and other Kansas Indians, proposes to set apart eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars, on account of the loss of the proceeds of the sales of their lands by investment in Southern stocks, with the payment of fourteen thousand dollars of back interest.

Reverdy Johnson Congratulates George Thompson.

Reverdy Johnson was among those who congratulated George Thompson, after his abolition speech last night.

Congressional Union Committee.

Senators Morgan, Morrill and Harlan were appointed members, on the part of Senate, of the Congressional Union Committee, to-day.

Appointment of Disbursing Officer.

Capt. Burton, formerly Chief Quartermaster of the old Twentieth Corps, was nominated disbursing officer of the Provost Marshal General's office, with the rank of Major.

From Chattanooga.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

Assignment of Troops Under General Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, April 6.

The following general order has just been issued from this Military Division, by and with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. The following changes are made, which will go into effect at once:

The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are hereby consolidated, and will compose the First Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Hooker, commanding. Maj. Gen. Slocum is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will report in person to Major-General James B. McPherson, commanding the Department of the Tennessee, for assignment to the command of the fortified post and District of Vicksburg. Second, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard is assigned to the command of the Fourth Corps. Major-General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of that corps, and from duty with the Army of the Cumberland, to enable him to avail himself of a leave of absence heretofore granted. Third, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield is assigned to the command of the Twenty-Third Corps, and Gen. George Stoneman is relieved from the command of that corps for assignment to the command of a special cavalry force, to be organized under special instructions from these headquarters to the commanding General of the Army of the Ohio. Fourth, Major General John Newton is assigned to duty with the Army of the Cumberland, and will report to Major General Thomas, at Chattanooga, for assignment according to his rank. Fifth. Commanding Generals of departments will make all rules necessary to carry into effect these orders, and will make such disposition of the staff officers affected, and corps badges and other insignia, as in their judgment will result in the harmony and good of the service.

By order of Major Genl. W. T. Sherman.

(Signed) R. M. SAWYER, A. A. G.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele Advancing Gloriously.

Important Successes.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The *Democrat's* Ft. Smith, Ark., special, says: Gen. Steele's army has driven the rebels from Arkadelphia, and is now advancing on Price in the direction of Camden and Washington.

Several hundred rebels under Cabell and other commanders, have come in behind our advancing forces on the raiding expedition on Clarksville, sixty-five miles from here, and were attacked day before yesterday. The enemy were repulsed with the loss of three killed, ten prisoners and twenty horses and all their camp equipage, etc.

Yesterday 450 Texans, under Gen. Gano, attacked Rossville, 45 miles south of this place, and burned 300 bales government cotton. Our troops afterwards drove the rebels from the town, killing and capturing several of them. The remainder of the cotton at that place is being brought here, which will relieve the cavalry heretofore guarding it, and enable them to drive the guerrillas from the country.

Accident on the Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—The upward morning passenger train from Nashville ran off the track at Cove City this p. m., which will cause a delay of about ten hours. Only one person was injured, and he but slightly.

FROM HARRISBURG

SIDEWALKS IN ALLEGENY CITY.

THE MANCHESTER WATER WORKS.

Suplement to Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railroad.

Increasing Pay of Jurors, Witnesses, &c.

Apportionment Bill Reported.

Allegheny County Unchanged.

Senate Fixes 28th of April to Adjourn.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, APRIL 7, 1864.

The Senate to-day passed finally bills relative to sidewalks in Allegheny city, Manchester Water Works, Supplement to Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railroad, Supplement to New Castle and Franklin Railroad, Supplement to Bedford and Somerset Improvement Company, Increasing Pay of Jurors and Witnesses in Allegheny and Cambria counties, Act for the Relief of George Lore, of Westmoreland.

The Apportionment bill was reported in both Houses. Allegheny county's proportion is unchanged.

The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn finally on the 28th of April.

The Senate passed an act to enable the Lutheran congregation of Johnstown to sell real estate, also to incorporate Clayville, Jefferson county, as a borough.

In the House, there were no bills of any interest to your readers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Relief of Engine and Ship Builders.

Applications for Transfer to the Navy.

A National Bank Bill to be Passed by the Senate.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Overland Telegraph to Russia.

Provost Marshl's Department Re-Orgagized.

Major General Schofield's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Hale, Chairman of the Naval Committee, has now under consideration numerous applications for the relief of the engine and ship-builders who have contracted with the Navy Department. Congress alone can aid them by direct application.

Five thousand applications have already been made by seamen to be transferred from the army to the navy. Applications should continue to be made to the Navy Department.

It is stated by Senators, that a National bank, or currency bill, will be passed by the Senate and sent to the House for its concurrence.

The Senate to-day in executive session, confirmed the following nominations of Brigadier Generals: Col. C. G. Basker, 64th Ohio, from Sept. 20th, 1863. Col. John F. Nulty, 20th Ind., from Jan. 5th, 1864. Henry H. Sibley, Minnessota, from Mar. 20th, 1863. Col. Reigs DeTrobiand 55th N. Y. from Jan. 5th, 1864. Col. Guitas Kaemerling, 9th Ohio, from Jan. 5th 1864. Col, Cyrus Bussey, 3rd Iowa cavalry, from Jan. 5th, 1864. Col. C. C. Andrews, 3rd Min. from Jan. 5th 1864. Col. John W. Fuller, 27th Ohio, from Jan. 25th, 1864.

The Senate also confirmed the following as Commissaries of Subsistence: Joseph T. Dennison, of New York; W. D. Chamberlain, of Massachusetts; Captain Leo Rosenthal, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Geo. B. Wright, of Ohio, and Algernon S. Morgan, of Pennsylvania, to be military storekeepers.

The following as Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain: Lieut. John Fahy, 69th N. Y.; Capt. D. W. H. Day, 11th N. Y.; Lieut. Edward P. Graves, 17th N. Y.; Jesse Willis and Alexander Biscaccianti, N. Y.; Lieut. Albert Mason, 38th Mass.; Capt. McD. Wickersham, 79th Pa. Also, Judge Advocates, with rank of Major: Capt. John Mendershall, 4th Artillery, heavy; Lieut. Burnett, Ohio; Capt. Edward R. Pratt, 2d Artillery; Capt. Addison A. Hosmer, 1st Massachusatts Artillery.

Jas. H. Braxton, of Vermont, to be Consul at the Island of Candia. Nicholas L. Humphrey, of Maine, Consul at the Island of Trinidad. Mr. Irvine, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Amoy, and John A. Lewis, of Massachusetts, Consul at Ascension.

Richard H. Lee has been confirmed as Postmaster at Camden, N. J.; John L. Pinkham, Postmaster at Placerville, Cal.; Stephen J. Harding to be Chief Justice of Colorado Territory: John W. Hogeboon, N. Y., to be Appraiser of Merchandise, under act of March 3d, 1851; Chas. H. Parsons to be Cashier of Internal Duties, under act of March 3d, 1863; Davis, Iowa, to be Register of Land Office at Sioux city, Iowa.

McD. Collins, Consul at Amoor, has arrived here on business connected with the overland telegraph, by way of Behring Straits, to connect the United States with Europe, on the Capitals having obtained the necessary concessions for that purpose.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that no events of general importance have recently occurred.

The Provost Marshal's Department has been reorganized with a view to greater efficiency, and new rules established for the organization and equipment of pioneer parties of the army. Regulations for the Inspector General's Department have also been officially promulgated.

It is understood that the Senate Military Committee to-day reported in secret session, adversely on the nomination of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The Fire at Buffalo.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington authorizes the contradiction of the dispatch, published in the *World* to-day, that the interest on the Ten-forty loan would probably be raised to six per cent. There is no reason to doubt that the bonds, bearing five per cent. on principal and interest, payable in gold, will command all the money the Treasury will need.

The subscriptions to the New National Loan to April 6th amount to $8,687,871. No doubt is entertained that the subscriptions will rapidly increase as soon as the various agencies are put in operation.

BUFFALO, April 7.—The oil refinery of Atwater & Howes was the only one burned yesterday; that of Woodwell & Webster is uninjured. Three persons were severely burned, and one was killed. The loss is not great. The buildings are insured for $10,000.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1864.

Stocks irregular.

Chicago & R I.....	128½	Clev & Toledo.....	155
Cumberland pf'd..	85	Chicago & Quincy	47½
Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	150¾	Michigan Cent....	156
Mich Southern.....	116	Harlem	157½
M S guaranteed...	161	Clev & Pitts.....	129¾
N. Y. Central.....	143¾	Pitts & Ft Wayne	151⅞
Reading	163	Toledo & Wabash	72
Penn'a Coal	161½	N. Western.....	67
Canton.....	74½	Quicksilver	80
Erie R. R.....	126⅜	1 year certificates	99½
Galena & Chicago	135	Gold.....	169½

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 7.

COTTON steady; sales of 2,600 bales at 76c.

FLOUR advanced; sales of 29,000 bbls at $6 70@6 90 for State; $7 40@7 50 for Ohio, and $7 30@7 70 for Southern.

WHEAT advanced 1@2c; sales of 28,000 bush Chicago Spring at $1 75; common red, $1 72@1 74; white, $1 83.

CORN closed with an advance of 1@2c; sales of 400 bush at $1 31@1 33.

PORK and LARD buoyant.

WHISKY excited at $1 08@1 10.

SUGAR quiet; New Orleans, 18c.

COFFEE quiet and firm.

MOLASSES firm; Orleans, 86c.

PETROLEUM firm. Refined in bond, 52c; crude, 26c.

FREIGHTS quiet.

FROM CAIRO.

From Memphis and Below---Guerrillas Hung.

Movements of Cotton---River News.

SALE OF CONFISCATED GOODS.

Union Triumph in Mississippi.

FORREST'S RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

Rebel Intention to Hold Western Kentucky.

FORREST PREPARING TO ATTACK MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, April 6.—Memphis dates to the 4th furnish nothing new.

The Golden Gate, a small propeller, was burned by the guerrillas on the 2d, sixteen miles below Memphis.

It is reported that the rebel General McCrea hung a number of the robbers and murderers who infest that neighborhood, and who rob friend and foe alike.

The gunboats had a fight with guerrillas at Hickman yesterday, and captured a few of them.

The Memphis cotton market was less active, and prices were unchanged. The receipts were light, and the shipments since our last report were six hundred bales. The receipts for the quarter ending March 31st, were 37,935 bales. The steamer Liberty took 225 bales in here to-day for Cincinnati. During the past sixty days the steamer Holiday for Cairo, shipped 2,600 bales out of the Tennessee river for Evansville and thence East, on which the Government tax amounted to $15,000.

The steamer Carrie Jacobs, bound down, laden principally with flour, collided last night with the steamer General Anderson, below Metropolis, the Carrie Jacobs breaking in two; no lives have been lost.

The steamer Forsyth, after leaving this port to-day, was brought back by a shot from the fort. Her officers were charged with having contraband goods aboard. The boat was put under guard, the Captain under arrest, and the third clerk in the guard-house.

Confiscated goods, amounting to $49,000, consisting mostly of cotton and sugar, were sold here to-day by order of the U. S. District Court. Eighteen hundred bales yet remain to be sold. Two hundred bales mixed inferior quality, in bad condition, sold at auction at 41@57½c. Over 1,600 bales were brought up by the naval dispatch boat New National from Red river; also two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, part of the armament of Fort DeRussey. These guns are part of those taken from the Harriet Lane and Indianola.

It was the steamer Joe Jaynes, and not the Carrie Jacobs, that was sunk by the Gen. Anderson, mentioned in the previous dispatch.

The steamer Forsyth is released and has left for Memphis. Several thousand dollars worth of contraband goods were found in the hold. The first clerk is held for examination.

The election returns received indicate that L. Hammock (Republican) is elected Circuit Judge by a majority of thirteen.

In the Memphis cotton market the rates of low qualities are unchanged. Better qualities are looking upward. The receipts were 366 bales. Ordinary to good, 55@56c; low middling, 57@68; good, 62@63c; fair, 66c.

The Cairo *News* has been furnished with an order issued by Brig. Gen. Buford, commanding the 2d division of Forrest's cavalry, congratulating his troops on the success of the Kentucky campaign. He praises their conduct during the attack on the fort at Paducah, and feelingly alludes to the untimely loss of Colonel Thompson commanding the 3d brigade. He asserts they silenced one of our guns at the fort, and compelled one of the gunboats to withdraw from the action. The rebel loss is set down at ten killed and forty wounded. The Federal loss is twenty-seven killed, and seventy or eighty wounded. He concludes by informing his division of its intention to hold Western Kentucky. The actual loss of the Federal forces is fourteen killed and forty-two wounded. The rebel prisoners is about three hundred, and about three times as many wounded.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—There is nothing later from Forrest or Grierson. It is reported that the former is preparing for an attack upon Memphis.

FROM BALTIMORE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Talbot county gives 300 and Cassaline 250 for the Convention and unconditional Emancipation.

Worcester county incomplete, but no doubt gone for the Convention and Emancipation.

Dorsett gives 300, Kent 296, Queen Anne 650, and Somerset 300, all four counties against a Convention and for the Democratic ticket.

Howard county has gone for the Convention; delegation uncertain, it is thought one conservative and two radicals are elected.

SECOND DISPATCH

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Up to this evening the returns do not change the general result as estimated last night. There will doubtless be a good working majority for unconditional Emancipation.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

THE DANISH QUARREL.

HALIFAX, April 7.—The steamer Kedar arrived from Queenstown on the 28th.

The *Morning Post* of Monday, in a leader on Poland and Denmark, says:—"We shall be glad to discover that no holy alliance exists to crush the liberties of Europe, just as we should wish to learn that the hostility of Germany to the words of Denmark is promoted by sympathy with the co-patriots, and not by abhorrence to liberal views on one point or other; however, we lack information to justify us in drawing the wished-for inference."

Berlin letters mention that Prince Hohensollem Segmannge has left for the seat of war, to endeavor to reconcile the differences between Frederic Charles and Marshal Wrangel.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Doolittle called up the House bill appropriating about $200,000 for the removal of Indian refugees from Southern and other reservations affected by the rebellion, back to their homes, with some verbal amendments. This was adopted as amended.

Mr. Hendricks addressed the Senate in opposition to the joint resolution.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate what amount of fees and enrolments of every kind and character were received by the attorney and marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, respectively, and by the clerks of the several courts for the said District during the year ending December 31st, 1863, and what amount was allowed to each of said officers for deputies, clerks, office rent and other incidental expenses during the same period.

Mr. Davis called up his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether Hon. Mr. Yocum, late of Cairo, is now confined in the Albany penitentiary under sentence of court martial, though having read a full pardon from the President. After a debate upon the subject it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle all prior orders were postponed, and the bill to aid the Indian refugees to return to their homes was taken up and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution amending the Constitution.

Mr. Hendricks said he would not have been induced to say a word but for the charge made by Mr. Hale yesterday, that Mr. Buchanan's administration was responsible for this war. He claimed that the Democratic party at that time did all that it could to prevent hostilities, and if the Republicans had done as much as the Democrats, the conflict might have been avoided. Every Democrat voted for the compromise measures, and the Republicans voted against them. He addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, replied to the arguments, of Mr. Hendricks, after which the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Several local bills were passed, and one appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a penitentiary, jail and house of correction in the District of Columbia was discussed. Pending the motion to lay on the table, the House adjourned.

Terrific Boiler Explosion in Philadelphia.

Merrick & Sons' Foundry in Ruins.

Nearly Forty Persons Killed and Wounded.

In a brief paragraph yesterday we announced that the Iron Foundry of Merrick & Sons, Washington street, Philadelphia, had been destroyed by a boiler explosion, and that a large number of persons had been killed and wounded. The explosion occurred at about a quarter of nine o'clock, when the whole force of the establishment, about seven hundred men, were busily engaged at their work. The boilers, two in number, were known as horizontal tubular boilers, and were eight feet wide, twelve feet long, nine feet high, with four furnaces, and twenty-five horse-power each. They were situated in the centre of the hollow square formed by the buildings. The one which exploded was new, and had only been used some three or four times. At the time of the occurrence there was a pressure of fifty-five pounds of steam—the boiler having been tested with seventy-five pounds.

While everything was apparently progressing with the utmost satisfaction, the explosion occurred, causing three loud and deafening reports. The air was immediately filled with the flying *debris* of the establishment, which was scattered in all directions, and large pieces of iron, brass castings, bricks, &c., &c., thrown for squares around. Immediately there was one indescribable scene of confusion. The workmen dropped their tools and rushed from the tottering building into the street. The shock was so great as to be experienced at a great distance. The explosion set fire to the wooden structures, but the firemen were soon on the spot and extinguished the flames.

The engine house, a structure about 30 feet wide, 12 feet high, and 12 feet long, was knocked to atoms. The boiler alongside of the one that exploded was thrown a number of yards from its position and considerably damaged. The engine house was a fire proof building, with iron girders and brick arches. The fragments were thrown in all directions, and those who were in the place were instantly killed. Around the boilers everything was one indescribable mass of ruins. The exploded boiler was shattered to atoms, nothing being left but the torn and broken material of which it was composed.

The smoke-stack from the engine was blown up into the air, and in descending passed through the pattern shop, the end of which was also knocked in. Large pieces of the flying ruins also passed through the slate roof of the smith shop, riddling it with holes. The gable end of the foundry building was badly shattered, and the glass broken out. The doors of the drawing-room were blown off, and not a building on the whole premises escaped without injury. The force of the explosion can be imagined when it is stated that a portion of the iron railing around the Jefferson Square, at Fourth and Washington streets, was broken down by some of the falling ruins.

As soon as the fact of the explosion and its magnitude became known through the local telegraph, the Mayor, Chief Ruggles, and a large police force, were soon upon the spot. They at once placed a guard around the building, and kept the crowd out in order that the extent of the damage might be learned, and those who had been killed and wounded properly cared for. As soon as the explosion occurred, numbers of men were seen rushing from the establishment with bleeding hands and arms, while others more seriously injured were carried out by their fellow-workmen.

The firemen were soon on hand, not only with their fire apparatus, but also with their ambulances, with which they conveyed the wounded to their homes and to the hospitals.

The alarm and excitement of the good people of the neighborhood was, for several hours, painful and intense. Immediately after the explosion, men, women and children rushed frantically out of doors and toward the scene of the disaster.

Many feared for the welfare of their children, who had just departed for school in the neighborhood, while others momentarily expected to hear a succession of reports.

The lights of the windows for squares around were more or less shattered. The large windows of St. Alphonsus' Church were wrecked in a bad manner, and the expense for repairs in many buildings will be heavy.

The large school-house opposite the foundry, on Fifth street, was well filled with women and children at the time of the explosion, and serial concussions shook it to its foundation. The inmates became terribly alarmed, and in the rush down stairs a number of little ones were slightly injured and terribly frightened. Fortunately the teachers were successful in pacifying the children before many had escaped from the building, and then by conducting an orderly egress, prevented any serious accidents.

About eight hundred persons will be thrown out of employment by this sad affair. They are, or soon will be in needy circumstances, and they comprise a large community of our most deserving citizens. We understand that plans for their relief have been adopted, and they will be added to almost any extent by the proprietors of the foundry, who are laboring zealously for the welfare of their unfortunate employees.

The establishment was employed entirely upon work for the Government, which was of prime necessity to it. Work cannot be resumed until the entire building is repaired, and a new set of boilers put in, which operation will occupy some eight weeks in its accomplishment.

FROM CINCINNATI.

MARKET REPORT.

CINCINNATI, April 7.

FLOUR.—Firmer, but not quotably higher. Superfine is held at $5 75@5 80

WHEAT.—Firm, and tending upwards. $1 28@1 30, for red, but holders ask 1@2c higher.

CORN.—In good demand; $1 00 for Erie; Shelled dull and prices nominal.

OATS.—79c.

WHISKY.—Higher, and there is an active demand, but little offered. Sales of 1600 bbls at $1 10.

PROVISIONS.—Active and prices generally higher; shoulders 10¼; bulk shoulders 9¼; sides 10¾@10½c; mess pork $20 00; prime mess $22 50, with sales of 1400 bbls of both. Hams are held higher; sugar cured 16½@17c; plain 14@15c. Lard in better demand, with sales of 500 tierces prime city at 12¼c, and 300 do at 12½c; new held firm at the latter rate.

GROCERIES.—Coffee advanced to 40@46c, and sugar to 16@18½c for raw, and 24½c for refined.

GOLD.—Advanced to 40.

SILVER.—Advanced to 56@58.

EXCHANGE.—Firm, and rates unchanged.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.

COTTON—Firm and advancing, at 65@67c for Middling to strictly Middling.

FLOUR—Active at 7@8 for Double Extra.

WHEAT—Buoyant at $1 45@1 50 for prime to Choice.

CORN—$1 55 for Extra Choice.

OATS—Unchanged.

PORK—City Mess Pork $22 50; Sugar Cured Hams 16c.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.,

No. 73 Third st., 2 doors below Market.

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THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 53 and 55 Hand street

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The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by

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E. GLEASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

Ohio street, between Chesnut and East lane,

de21-1y Allegheny, Pa.

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F. X. DeROLETTE, M. D.

From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Intern (Resident Physician) of

HOTEL DIEU, CHARITY HOSPITALS, &

DATE OF DIPLOMA, 1828.

The following specialities attended:

1st. Diseases of the respiratory organs, as Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.

2d. Diseases peculiar to Ladies, result of debility, nervousness, neuralgia and sick headache, (hemierania) attended with complete success, &c.

3d. Diseases peculiar to old and young men.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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No. 94 Wood street,

Third house above Diamond alley,

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WALL PAPER—

Moving and cleaning time is now at hand; beautify your houses by papering them, for which, call and see from the elegant gold embroidered, silk inlaid and velvet parlor papers, to the cheapest article in the market, at

JOS. R. HUGHES,

mh29 No. 107 Market st., near 5th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Organization of a Fremont Club.

Speeches by J. W. Barker, Esq., Ex-Gpvernor Johnston and N. P. Sawyer, Esq.

Pursuant to call, a mass meeting of the friends of Major General John C. Fremont, favorable to his nomination as the Union Republican candidate for President of the United States, was held last evening on the third floor of Wilkins Hall, Fourth street. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a club for the preliminary campaign, and for taking such other measures as might be suggested. A brass band was in attendance, and discoursed eloquent music during the evening. The number in attendance was between three and four hundred, and the proceedings were characterized with much enthusiasm. When the resolution referring to a re-nomination was read, at the mention of President Lincoln's name the enthusiasm of the meeting reached its highest pitch, and was greater than at any other time during the proceedings.

A. Humbert, Esq., called the meeting to order by nominating the following gentlemen for officers, all of whom were elected:

President—JAMES W. BARKER, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Joshua Rhodes, Geo. Gumbert, Sigismund Loew, John M. Roberts, Abraham Nicholson, George Reineman, Dr. Venn, Alfred G. Loyd, Xavier Walz, H. P. Mueller, Capt. Chas. Bollstetter, Sergt. Wm. Koch, John Seiferth, Wm. M. Faber, George Rudisell, Jno. M. Porter, John L. Russell.

Secretaries—Andrew Humbert, Geo. Slegrist Geo. Ogden, Capt. F. C. O'Brien, N. P. W. Gotta, Joseph K. Hazlett.

Mr. Barker returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in choosing him for chairman. Although he had a private engagement which claimed his attendance elsewhere, he could not forego the pleasure and the duty of being with the meeting to-night. He spoke of the propitiousness of the times, and remarked that the object for which the meeting was called was to give expression to their preferences for the next Presidency. There was a great work before him whom the people would next place in the Presidential chair. He counselled that their action should be tempered with discretion. He alluded to the period, in 1851, when free speech was not tolerated, when the hour was dark. Whom did the people call on then to lead them? Echo answered, John Charles Fremont. The speaker then reviewed the Presidential campaign of 1855, when Buchanan was elected. As merchants and citizens they had a right to give expression to their sentiments on the Presidential question now. In referring to Gen. Fremont, he claimed that he had not lost any of the virtues he possessed when he was last a candidate. We find him rather ahead of the Administration, and in elucidation of this point referred to Gen. Fremont's anti-slavery views while in Missouri. John C. Fremont was a little in advance of the administration, but not of the people. He was the representative of the people, and would be the people's choice for President in 1865.

At the conclusion of Mr. Barker's remarks, which were received with applause, on motion of N. P. Sawyer, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions:—Hon. F. E. Volz, Joshua Rhodes, Sigismund Loew, George Rudisell, James Robb, H. P. Mueller, Esq., A. Humbert.

Calls were made for Gov. W. F. Johnson, who took the stand amid applause.

Mr. Barker introduced Gov. Johnson to the meeting as the "War Horse of Pennsylvania."

Gov. Johnson said he was unexpectedly called upon to address the meeting, and supposed such was the fact because he had been for a number of years a warm and devoted friend of General John C. Fremont. He loved John C. Fremont because of his radical principles. There could be no compromise between human freedom and human slavery. The two antagonistic systems of free labor and slave labor never could be mixed. The speaker then referred briefly to the history of Gen. Fremont, and alluded to his connection with the principles of the Republican party. He thought Fremont was entitled to the nomination in 1860 instead of Lincoln, but his friends did not complain. The first deadly blow given to slavery on its own soil was by Gen. Fremont. Some people found fault with his action in Missouri, but time proved to them that they would come upon the same platform, and the Administration, thank God, stands there today. Slavery would never be heard of again as a potential agent. The speaker thought that the National Convention was called too soon. It was a bad time, while the enemy was so near the capital. He was an advocate of the one-term principle, because it involves the absolute necessity of each officer placing his household in order. He had no hard words to say against the present Administration. Another reason why he individually preferred Gen. Fremont was on account of his great qualifications—of his strong good sense, and high administrative abilities. He alluded to numerous important questions that were to be settled after the war was closed—our financial policy, territorial and other matters, and regarded Gen. Fremont as being the man for the crisis. Gov. Johnson concluded by remarking that he hoped that Gen. John C. Fremont, the people's choice, would be placed in the Presidential chair in 1865.

F. E. Volz, Esq., chairman of the committee on resolutions, here read the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the free interchange of opinions among the masses, the greatest security is to be found for the safety of the Republic and the maintenance of the cherished institutions of the people's government. That whilst we willingly accord to others the right of free speech and discussion, we claim for ourselves equal privileges and immunities.

Resolved, That the call for the assembling of the National Convention at Baltimore on the 7th of June next, does not meet our approbation. That the place is unpropitious, from the fact that the blood of loyal citizens (hurrying to the defence of the National Capital) was first shed in its streets: that it is within the reach of influences by its proximity to the national capital that renders it an improper location for the expression of the wishes of the loyal masses of the country; that the time fixed prevents that full and thorough discussion of the merits and demerits of proposed candidates, and renders it necessarily the mere registrar of previously arranged wire-pullers and politicians.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the fullest discussions of the questions connected with the next Presidency, and to vindicate our views upon the subject, we declare these first and fixed principles:

First, We are in favor of the one term principle, that all officials, from the highest to the lowest, should render an account of their stewardship at such fixed periods

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

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A Continental Policy.

The re-affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine by the House of Representatives, in adopting the resolution protesting against the recognition of a Monarchy on this continent, is a proceeding of the utmost importance. The entire unanimity of the vote might imply that the subject had not been well considered. But, instead of this being the case, the vote has an opposite meaning; for the resolution embodies the convictions and the settled policy of the United States for the period of near half a century. So fixed in the public mind had become the enunciations of Mr. MADISON in his celebrated manifesto of the 2d December, 1823, and so steadily had this country adhered to the policy therein laid down, that it long since came to have all the sanctity and force of an ordinance of the Constitution. Not only was this the settled policy at home, but foreign governments well understood it, and were little disposed to interfere with us. It was steadily respected until our domestic troubles occurred to render its enforcement impracticable. It is emphatically the policy of the people; and, while at this moment they are as little disposed as ever to relinquish the doctrine, the obstacles to making it respected, to showing proper resentment to infractions, and to enforcing it if infractions are persisted in, are not disguised. But it does not accord with the present spirit or the past history of the people of this country to at once yield to obstacles. It is true, rather, that great concerns, great undertakings and a great struggle, have prepared them to accept the consequences of fidelity to the Continental Policy of Mr. MADISON. This willingness, this fidelity, has been fitly expressed by the House of Representatives, the body that stands nearest to the people; and the United States Senate has but to repeat their action, and then not only will the President and his Ministers be fully instructed, but foreign Cabinets and Powers will be admonished and disabused of the impression that we have become so weak and broken that we cannot be true to ourselves.

But what is the Monroe Doctrine—this CONTINENTAL POLICY—of which we are so tenacious—the overriding of which has for the first time been attempted? This question is fully answered by the following quotation:

EXTRACT FROM PRESIDENT MONROE'S ANNUAL MESSAGE, Dec. 2, 1863.

"The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. *We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to EXTEND THEIR SYSTEM TO ANY PORTION OF THIS HEMISPHERE, as dangerous to our peace and safety.* With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Government who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition *for the purpose of expressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.*"

It will no doubt tax the prudence and ability of our Minister of State to acceptably manage the question that has been or is about to be presented by the advent of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico. But that much is required at his hands. With the will of the nation clearly expressed, as it has been by the House of Representatives, and probably will be by the Senate, the question will be robbed of some of its difficulties, and the administration will be relieved of responsibility, excepting so far as it departs from the high instruction. We presume no prudent man expects that the manner of the United States will be less offensive or discreet because it is pronounced. On the contrary, Mr. SEWARD will be expected to consider well the time and manner of speaking; that, we being resolved what our action shall be, he will be prudent in advancing to the extreme test.

Nations, like individuals, feel stronger, and are stronger, for having boldly, and under great difficulties, reaffirmed the right. So will the loyal people of the United States feel when the two houses of Congress shall have passed the protest against the slightest encroachment on their traditionary policy, and affirmed their purpose and ability to defend it.

National Union State Convention.

The State Central Committee met on Wednesday evening last, at the Jones House, in Harrisburg, and after a full and free interchange of opinion, it was unanimously resolved to hold a State Convention on Thursday, the 28th day of April, in the city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of electing four Senatorial delegates to represent this State in the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore, on the seventh day of June next.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that the committee was fully represented from every part of the State, and the expression of opinion was unanimously in favor of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The call for the Convention will be issued in a few days.

Two More Free States.

Maryland and Louisiana have both made the first decisive movement preliminary to taking their places in the list of free States. Both have chosen delegates to State Conventions, in which their will be large majorities in favor of the emancipation of slavery. Louisiana seceded for the sake of slavery, and the direct result has been the destruction of the overthrow within her borders. Maryland was pressed on all sides to join the rebellion. Rebels within and rebels without exhausted every means in their power to make her join a Confederacy based on slavery; and the institution is withering from her soil. It was seen from the start, by those not blinded by treason, that Rebellion meant war, the consequences whereof would be the death of slavery.

This is but the beginning of the tide of emancipation—the relation between which and the rebellion is as cause to effect.

RECRUITING.—Troops are now raised about as rapidly as the Government can equip them. It is rumored that if volunteering continues at the present rate, a draft may be avoided in New York and other States.

City Passenger Railways.

We observe that there are parties before the Legislature asking for charter privileges for the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and New Troy Passenger Railway. The route contemplated in this new bill is through a district densely populated and terminating in a growing and flourishing village. It begins at the intersection of Water with Wood street, traverses Wood street to Liberty, along Liberty to Hand street, where it crosses the Hand street bridge to Allegheny, continuing its route contiguous to two of the most populous wards of Allegheny, and stopping at Spring Garden, in the neighborhood of New Troy. The building of this road would be of immense advantage to a very numerous class of our citizens. In addition to the facility and convenience with which persons will be enabled to reach their homes and places of business, it has been found that, wherever the rail track has been laid, all along its line new dwellings spring up, as if by magic, and real estate is enhanced in value. The advantage is reciprocal. The stock in these companies proves remunerative and satisfactory. Notwithstanding the increased cost of feeding the stock and furnishing the means of running the cars, which the war regimen has induced, there is no class of securities which are so eagerly inquired for as the stock in these several railways. The franchise conveyed by the Legislature to these Companies is considered a most valuable one. It is virtually surrendering the public highway to individual or private enterprise. These streets, in a majority of cases, have been taken from private owners, graded and paved at their expense, and afterwards given to the street railways to their exclusion and detriment. The public have, certainly, some reserved rights in the premises. There is an implied reservation that the traveling public, at least, will be fairly dealt with. In lieu of the valuable privileges which have been given up, the public interests surely should be so guarded, by legislative enactment, as to insure the citizen the greatest accommodation. There should be no niggardly or parsimonious management tolerated. The business should be conducted on a scale of liberality commensurate with the demands and magnitude of the enterprise. There should be a sufficient number of commodious cars to seat every person who is permitted to enter them, and their arrivals and departures should be at the shortest intervals so as to insure the punctual and quick passage of those who may use them. Experience ought to teach us a lesson. The charters already granted have been too liberal and loose in their enactments. In some instances where these corporations have agreed to keep the streets in repair, there is sad evidence of neglect. Take Rebecca street, Allegheny, for an example. There are ruts innumerable and heaps of mud, to such an extent that travel over it is now denied to pedestrians. Whose fault is it? The Street Commissioner throws the responsibility on the railway company, and they in turn charge the dereliction upon the Allegheny authorities. There should be a rigid, strict accountability enforced. We think the corporate privileges asked for by the new company should be granted, as well as all necessary amendments of charters which may be demanded by similar companies. Still, the Legislature must have a proper care for the interests of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the travelling community.

We would not throw a feather in the way of the parties who are interested in this new enterprise. Our only desire is that all interests may be guarded. It is desirable that the twin-cities and their suburbs should be threaded with a net-work of these railways, but it is also essential that the advantages accruing from them should not inure to one party or corporation alone. They should be fairly divided. Each is entitled to its own. Let us have elegant and commodious cars, courteous conductors, and a liberal and vigorous management, and the stockholders of the several railways will have no occasion to complain of their dividends.

Literary.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS: *By* JOHN BARTLETT. *Fourth Edition. Boston: Little & Brown*, 1864.—The compiler of this most acceptable volume, which is in the best style of the publishers, has not only made an "attempt to trace to their sources passages and phrases in common use," but he has proved faithful to his purpose. Unlike other volumes designed to cover the same ground, this evinces not only great industry, but that familiarity in an extensive range of English literature which has enabled him to place in the hands of the public a work at once useful for reference, and a source of intellectual pleasure. The Index, as well as the order of the quotations, is admirable. For sale by Kay & Co., 55 Wood street.

THE FAMILY TREASURE—a monthly magazine—devoted to Christian Doctrine, Science, History, Biography, and Evangelical Literature. By David McKinney, D. D., and I. N. McKinney. This is a new monthly of sixty-four pages, designed to be a repository of evangelical literature. Its typography is so forbidding that we confess that, beyond a casual glance at the headings of the articles, we have not ventured further. The paper is flimsy in texture and dark in color, while its whole appearance lacks finish and symmetry. The printer's name does not appear. The senior editor has a reputation for scholarly attainments in this community, and is adjudged to be a strong, vigorous writer; but, if he hopes to make his present enterprise successful, he must produce something typographically more "attractive" than the initial number. We cannot agree with the editor that "the cover is somewhat of an adornment—that the paper, type and execution are all good." We think this criticism slightly *Pickwickian*. We would suggest the little word "not" to be inserted after "are."

ANOTHER OIL EXCITEMENT.—The Warren *Chronicle* states that the excitement in Mecca consequent upon the indications of new discoveries of oil by deep boring, is as great at this time as it has ever been before. A well has been lately sunk to a depth of nearly a thousand feet, and those interested have been purchasing land and leasing. Within the last week one company of men have purchased land to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and two other companies have purchased nearly as much. As some of these men have had a large experience at Oil Creek, it is supposed that they know what they are about.

THE rebel steamer Rappahannock is expected to leave Calais shortly, and it is hoped that the Kearsage may be able to meet with her. The Rappahannock was the steam-sloop Victor, of the British navy, before being sold to the rebels. The distance between Calais and Dover is but twenty-one miles, and there is communication by telegraph as well as by steam. We are further informed that the stay of the Kearsage at Dover has been accompanied by some very pleasant attentions from the British forces there, and an agreeable fraternization with our own men. The 78th Highland regiment, which was under Havelock's command, garrisons Dover. It distinguished itself at Lucknow, Cawnpore and other places during the Indian rebellion. The officers have extended many courtesies to those of the American navy.

A BALTIMORE letter says: There is now no doubt that the city's interest in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and that the road will soon be put under contract to Cumberland, Md. The price is $1,100,000. The interests of Baltimore in the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, will also pass to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, which must, as in the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, prove highly advantageous.

The State election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday, and the returns from nearly all the State indicate that James G. Smith, the Union National candidate, is re-elected Governor by a small majority over Geo. H. Brown, Democrat, and Amos C. Barstow, Independent Union. There is no election of Assemblymen. The Legislature will be strongly Union.

A NEW FRENCH GIANT is exhibiting himself at Liverpool, probably on his way to Barnum's. His name is Jean Joseph Brice; he is eight feet in height, measures four feet six inches around the chest, is twenty-four years old, and can lift six hundred weight. He is well formed, very affable, and much admired.

Trade With Insurrectionary States.

Interesting to Our Dealers.

The following paragraph is the Treasury Department Regulation mentioning the places at which the Surveyor, Collector of Customs, or Collector of Internal Revenue, may grant permits to ship goods to insurrectionary States:

"6. The officers of the Treasury Department authorized to grant permits to districts in States or parts of States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, but where commercial intercourse has been or may be licensed by the President, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, are the Surveyors of Customs at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, Quincey, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, and Baltimore; the Collectors of Customs at Philadelphia, Georgetown, Beaufort in North Carolina and Port Royal in South Carolina, and the Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans. Other officers will be designated to grant permits should the public interest require it; no permit shall be granted except by such officers as shall be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such as are approved by him."

The powers granted to the collectors or other officers of the cities named in the paragraph quoted, are now to be conferred on the collectors of this port.

General Intelligence.

Jas. Truxall, aged nineteen years, brakesman on the Pennsylvania railroad, fell from a train at Brinton's station, on Monday afternoon, and was run over and instantly killed. His body was forwarded to Adams county, where his parents reside.

Recently the gifts of Yale College have reached the munificent sum of $480,000, viz: Joseph E. Sheffield, $100,000; State of Connecticut, $100,000; J. S. Battil, $85,000; S. B. Chittenden, $80,000; A. B. Street, $35,000; Unknown, $90,000; Ellsworth bequest, $90,000—making, in the aggregate, $480,000.

The influx of gold into India, especially in Bombay, is producing the most singular effect upon the natives. Late accounts state that they play with coin like children, purchase to please their fancies at enormous rates, and have given up the use of earthen vessels, having brass and copper instead. The women have thown by their former cheap ornaments, and now shine in gold and pearls.

The funded debt of Philadelphia is slightly above $26,000,000.

An important bill, having for its object the promotion of emigration and the payment by the United States of the passage of those who cannot afford to pay it themselves, will soon be presented to Congress. The author of the bill is said to be Mr. Seward.

The recruiting business is said to continue in those districts of this State that have not filled their quota.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has before it a bill providing for the construction of a ship canal to connect Sturgeon Bay with Lake Michigan, to build a breakwater and harbor on the lake shore, at the mouth of the proposed canal, and to improve the bay so as to make a convenient and safe harbor in it. The bill also provides for the incorporation of a number of the most energetic business men in Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay, &c., with a capital of $250,000, and to be called the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Shore Ship Canal and Harbor Company. The canal is to be of such dimensions as may be required by vessels of shipping on the Lakes, and it will greatly shorten the time required for the voyage between Green Bay and the Lake ports, and enable vessels to take advantage of winds which now prevent their getting out of Green Bay.

One of the features of the Metropolitan Fair Exhibition Monday night was a parade of pickpockets. Three of these individuals were caught by the police who were on duty in large numbers, and while the opening ceremonies were in progress, the pickpockets, whose toilets had been prepared with particular care, in order that they might circulate without suspicion among the persons in attendance, were conducted with considerable pomp and circumstance through every department of the Fair. Six Grand Marshals for the handsomest of the pickpockets was chosen to lead the procession. The march through the Fair buildings was not impeded; all persons instinctively stood aside, so as to allow the pickpocket procession to pass; it made a tour of the main building, of the Art Gallery, and of the various departments; and then, it is understood, to prison.

Over $3,000,000 has been subscribed for the proposed international bridge over the Niagara, between Buffalo and Canada.

General James Watson Webb, U. S. Minister to Brazel, an old friend of Louis Napoleon in the days of his exile, has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of France, in which he expresses himself despondingly concerning the Mexican Empire.

The Senate has passed a bill making the terms of constables five years instead of one as heretofore.

The late rains have caused another rise in the Susquehanna river, and while the water is coming up the rafts are going down. It is said the mountaineers are anticipating a brisk trade and high prices, and are anxious to get their lumber to market.

The stern-wheel steamer, Carrie Jacobs, collided on Wednesday, with the Major Anderson, near Metropolis, and sunk immediately. No lives lost.

Adjutant-General Cowan, of Ohio, has issued an order to veterans at home, to repair to their respective brigades on the expiration of their furloughs without delay. Commanders of regiments are made responsible for any tardiness in the movement of regiments, and are not allowed to remain at home, on any condition, a day beyond the time of furlough.

The navigation is now open between Dunkirk and all the upper lake ports. The ice has entirely disappeared except in the direction of Buffalo. The steamer Olean left early on the 7th for Buffalo, and the boats will commence their regular trips as soon as possible.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Assembly authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to increase their stock $3,000,000 and to construct a double track to Albany. Also, to authorize the bondholders to exchange their bonds for stock.

From Denver City, we learn that at the municipal election on the 5th of April, the regular Union nominee for Mayor was elected over the Independent Union ticket. There was no Democratic ticket in the field. The mining excitement is increasing, and new discoveries are reported daily. New York capitalists are arriving by every coach, and it is reported that there is a large amount of new mining machinery coming out from the States. The Mexican papers of the 30th ult. contain no news from Arizona. Governor Connelly, of New Mexico, has issued a proclamation appointing April 7th as a thanksgiving day for the close of the Indian war.

It is certain, beyond dispute, that a Convention has been called for in Maryland by a large majority, and a decided majority elected in favor of unconditional, immediate emancipation. Maryland may be set down as a Free State.

Personal.

It is said that A. J. Glossbrenner, of the Philadelphia *Age*, will be the Copperhead candidate for Congress in the district composed of York, Cumberland and Perry counties.

Hon. Erastus Corning is reported seriously ill at Albany with the same painful disease which prostrated him about a year ago.

Judge Thomas Taggart, of Lycoming county, Pa., recently died at his residence in Muncy, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, represented his county in the Legislature two sessions; served ten years as an associate judge in the courts, and filled other positions of honor and trust.

Michael Savage, died in North Brookfield Vt., on the 29th ultimo, aged one hundred and three years. He retained his faculties so well that within a week before his death he could walk without a cane, and read without glasses. Last summer he walked from his residence to West Brookfield, a distance of six miles. He came to this country from Ireland when over ninety years old.

Mrs. Lucretia Clay, wife of Henry Clay, died on Wednesday night, at the residence of her son, John M. Clay, near Lexington, aged 83 years.

HISTORY OF A DOLLAR GREENBACK.—*The Spirit of the Fair*, the daily journal published by the newspaper committee, gives the following interesting history of a one dollar greenback in the "Curiosity Shop:"

A pastor in an inland town had called upon his congregation to contribute to the Sanitary Commission, and had met a liberal response. The next day a woman, who depends upon her daily work for her own support and that of her children, brought him a dollar bill to be added as her mite to the collection. Her pastor declined to take it, telling her she ought not to give so much; but the woman insisted, adding, "We've had it in the house many weeks; we cannot spend it."

Seeing that the bill was much torn, and supposing that she had found difficulty in passing it, her pastor said, "Oh, I'll give you a good bill for it."

"No, that's not it. It was in brother Sam's pocket when he was wounded. He's dead now, and we have his torn pocket-book; and mother said (the mother is a widow, and he was her only son), 'We will give that dollar to the Sanitary Commission; we cannot spend it.'"

The pastor redeemed the bill for $2, and now sends it to be disposed of at the Fair. Fifty dollars have already been offered for it, but we feel sure that this gift of two widows, of a ball-marked relic of their son and brother, will yield to the soldiers' treasury an hundred fold. No necessity could have compelled them to spend it, but the cause consecrated it as a holy baptism for the dead.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Hurrying up Legislation—Exciting Debate—Bills Signed by the Governor—Private Bills—Coal Boats in the Monongahela River—Kit Carson Silver Mining Co.—Public Bills—Senate—Dwelling for the Governor, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial:

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1864.

After an indefinite amount of disagreeable weather, the sun, this afternoon, is making an attempt to shed his genial and revivifying rays upon this virtuous, moral village, thus indicating a prospect that we will have a more pleasant time for moving about than we have had for the last two or three weeks.

Both branches of the Legislature are beginning to evince a disposition to hurry up the business and get away. Several days for the final adjournment have been suggested, but as yet nothing definite has been agreed upon. With the work before them, which must be done, I cannot see how an adjourment before the first or middle of May can be effected.

There was some discussion and considerable feeling displayed in the House this morning, in reference to the bill incorporating the Subterranean Oil and Transportation Company. This bill proposes to incorporate a company to lay pipes under ground, from some point in the oil region to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of transporting oil down the Allegheny river. The act was to-day reported from the Committee on Corporations, by Mr. Slack, when Mr. Brown, of Warren county, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee general, moved to refer the bill to that committee, alleging that it was claimed there were serious constitutional objections to it, which should be examined by legal gentlemen. Mr. Olmstead, of Potter, Mr. Sharp, of Franklin, and others, took the same view. Messrs. Glass, Slack and Denniston all opposed the motion in brief and pertinent remarks, contending that the gentleman from Warren only desired to get hold of the bill for the purpose of strangling it. The passage between Messrs. Glass and Brown was rather sharp, showing conclusively that the former gentleman will not suffer his constituents' toes to be trampled upon without standing up for them. After some time spent in debating the question, the yeas and nays were called, resulting—yeas 47, nays 40, so the bill goes to the Judiciary Committee. The friends of the underground company are not, however, discouraged, and confidently expect to pass the bill yet.

A message was received from the Governor announcing that he had signed various bills, among which was the act creating the office of Leather Inspector fo Allegheny county. For the information of aspirants for this new "position," I would state that the act of Assembly requires that the Inspector shall have served a regular apprenticeship to the tanning and currying business, and have been engaged in dealing in leather for at least seven years.

Reports of committees being in order, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee local, authorizing the school directors of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money for the purpose of building a school house in said ward.

A bill was also reported from the same committee, creating the office of Fire Marshal for Allegheny county.

BILLS IN PLACE.—Col. Glass read the act to incorporate the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Troy Railway Company. He also read a bill to incorporate the Hendrick Lubricating Oil Company.

Mr. Slack, read a bill in reference to the running of coal boats in the Monongahela river. This bill increases the penalty for blockading up the river, and when the penalty is inflicted, if the act is violated within the limits of the city, the amount goes to the benefit of the poor within said limits, and if in the country, then to the benefit of the poor in the county poor house.

The same gentlemen also read a bill incorporating the Kit Carson silver mining company.

The afternoon session in the House was devoted to the consideration of such public bills as a majority agreed to take up. The first bill taken up, which is hereto appended, was a supplement to an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, &c., which was passed.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That whenever any railroad, canal, turnpike, bridge or plank road or any corporation created by or under any law of this State, shall be sold and conveyed by an assignee or trustee of the property of such corporation as such constituted for the use or benefit of all the creditors thereof, such sale and conveyance shall confer the same rights, privileges and impose the same duties and restrictions upon the person or persons for or on whose account the same may be purchased; and otherwise operate in all respects as is provided in the said act to which this is a supplement, in regard to any sale or conveyance under or by virtue of any process or decree of any court.

Another bill, entitled an act to enable the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for carrying on the business of banking, under the laws of the United States, was called up by Mr. Smith, of Chester, but after spending some two or three hours in offering amendments and discussing them, the whole bill was killed, on a call of the yeas and nays, just before supper. The Democrats, with some of the Republican members, succeeded in making amendments to the original bill until it was made so objectionable that it was defeated by a very decided vote.

In the Senate Mr. Graham had passed a supplement to an act to incorporate the Youghiogany and Coal Hollow Coal Company. Also, an act to incorporate the Prospect Cemetary Company, at Tarentum.

The bill chartering the Mercer and Butler Railroad Company, which had previously passed the House, came up again in the Senate to-day, and after being amended was returned to the House for concurrence. The Company wished to build their road with the six foot guage, and in this shape it passed the House, but the Senate amended the bill, restricting the Company to the four foot, ten inch guage. The House has now to act upon the Senate amendments. This is an important measure, and if adopted as its friends desire it should pass, will develop the heretofore hidden mineral wealth of Mercer and Butler counties.

The bill in reference to purchasing a suitable house for the Governor passed the Senate today, and Spedker Penney, in accordance with its provisions, appointed a committee, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the House, to attend to the business. The only house in the city, that we have heard spoken of as suitable, is one on the bank of the river, recently built by Wells Coverly, now deceased, formerly of the Jones House. Those having the property in charge it is said, propose asking the modest sum of $100,000 for it, which is about double what it cost. Such attempts as this, and similar ones, to fleece the State and its representatives, do much towards adding to the number of those who favor the removal of the capital.

The following bill was read in place by Col. Glass on Wednesday evening:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That Eli E. Henkrick, Delos H. Jones, John R. Fordham, D. G. Smith and Silas Leach, of Luzerne county, and John Fleming, of Allegheny county, their associates, successors and assigns, and all such persons and parties, companies or corporations, as shall become stockholders in the company here by incorporated, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name, style and title of the Hendrick Lubricating Oil Company, to be located in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and by said name, style and title shall have a succession and a common seal with power to alter the same at pleasure, and shall have power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court of this Commonwealth, or elsewhere, and to appoint all necessary agents and assistants, and may have all the rights and power necessary to carry on, manage and develope their business as a manufacturing company, in manufacturing Lubricating Oils of the various kinds and grades, and shall have power to establishes branches, for the manufacture of their oils at such points in the State as they may deem necessary, and generally to make and manufacture, vend, sell and dispose of their products; and for that purpose shall have power to hold all such personal and other property as may be necessary or convenient for the prosecution of their business, and to sell and dispose of the property, real and personal, of said company.

SEC. 2. That a majority of the corporators herein named may proceed to open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company at Pittsburgh, and when six thousand shares are subscribed for and fully paid in money, or as herein provided, the corporators named in this act, or a majority of them, shall call a meeting of the stockholders for holding the first election of Directors of said Company, and when said election is made this act shall take full effect, each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote; and stockholders may vote in person or by proxy.

SEC. 3. That the capital stock of said Hendrick Lubricating Oil Company shall be one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The subscriptions to the capital stock may be payable in money, or partly by the purchase of letters patent, granted by the United States, under date of July 1, 1862, to Eli E. Hendrick, for the manufacture of lubricating oils, the valuation of said letters patent to be fixed by a majority in interest of its stockholders at the time of such purpose.

SEC. 4. That the affairs of said company shall be managed and conducted by a Board of Directors, to consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen, as may be determined from time to time by the stockholders at any annual meeting; said board of directors shall be stockholders and shall be elected annually, after the first election as hereinbefore provided for, and shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected; but any failure to elect such directors annually shall in nowise impair or affect meanwhile the rights and powers of their holding over, or the rights and interests of said company in any way; said Board of Directors shall elect a President from one of their number, and shall appoint a Treasurer, Secretary, and such officers and agents as they may deem necessary to manage the affairs of the company, and shall fill all vacancies occurring in their own body until the next succeeding election by stockholders, and a majority of the Board shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; they shall have power to make bylaws for the regulation of the affairs of the company, subject to the revision and approval of the stockholders, and not inconsistent with the laws of this commonwealth.

SEC. 5. That said company may borrow money and create indebtedness, in such way and manner as the Board of Directors may deem necessary for the prosecution and management of the business of the same, and issue the securities of the company therefor, in such form and manner, and payable in such places as they may deem proper, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent, and dispose of such securities in such manner and at such places as such board may direct.

SEC. 6. That said Company shall pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth a bonus of one-half of one per centum on the capital stock hereby authorized, or hereafter created, in four equal annual instalments, and such other tax as is now or may hereafter be imposed by law on corporations, and the stockholders of said Company shall be individually liable for all debts due mechanics, workmen and laborers employed by said Company, and for country produce, to be used for and collected as is provided in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act incorporating the Lockawana Iron and Coal Company, approved the fifth day of April, A. D. 1853; *Provided*, That executors, administrators, guardians, and all other trustees who may hold stock in their respective capacity, shall be entitled to represent the same without being subject to any personal liability therefor, or on account thereof; and that persons holding stock pledged by the owners thereof, as collateral security, shall not be held personally subject to any liability as stockholders, and shall not be entitled to represent said stock at the meetings of stockholders, but that the owners thereof shall be entitled to such representation as fully as though no such pledge had been given; *and provided further*, That the Legislature hereby reserves the right to amend, alter or repeal this act at any time, in such manner, however, as shall do no injustice to the stockholders.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"Edgeworth Seminary."—See advertisement.

The supplement to the bounty bill, noticed yesterday has passed the Senate, and by this time has been signed by the Governor.

Beaver Fair.—The Beaver Agricultural Society have resolved to hold their annual fair on the 21st of September next.

Paid In.—Mayor Lowry has paid into the City Treasury the sum of $680 10, received by him for fines, forfeitures, &c., during the month of March. Nearly five hundred dollars of the amount was received for fines.

Arrested.—An individual named John Flood, who has served at least one term in the Penitentiary, was arrested yesterday by the Mayor's police, on suspicion of having stolen a number of horse covers from John McKeown, proprietor of a livery stable on Sixth street. Flood was held to answer.

A Novel Concert.—The concert to be given on Monday, the 11th inst., at Concert Hall, by a number of gentlemen of this city, is for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee. The Committee are in great need of assistance, and hope their present wants will not be overlooked by the community, while preparing for the approaching Fair.

An Important Order.—Maj. Gen. Brooks yesterday issued an order requiring all soldiers who have absented themselves from Camp Copeland, to report at once to the Camp or at the Girard House, otherwise they will be arrested and treated as deserters. Those who are liable under this order would do well to report at once.

Railroad Accident.—Miss Mary White, a young woman residing near Industry station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was run over by the accommodation train on Wednesday morning, and had both of her legs cut off about midway between the ankle and knee. She had gone down on the mail train from Beaver, and on arriving at Industry got out upon the track just as the accommodation train came along. In endeavoring to get out of the way of the approaching locomotive she tripped and fell, and was run over as stated. The unfortunate woman was conveyed to a hotel, and surgical aid promptly furnished. She will probably not recover.

Heavy Verdict.

A jury in the District Court has found a verdict for $3,000 in favor of John Fielding, jr., against the Oakland Passenger Railway Company, for the loss of a leg. The circumstances of the case are these:—On the evening of the 10th of April, 1863, plaintiff and a man named Reams had the tongue of the Duquesne Steam Engine, running down Third street on the track of the railway company, and when opposite the St. Charles Hotel, Fielding tripped and fell into a hole, the wheels of the engine passing over his leg, and crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary. The company, by the terms of its franchise from the city, are to keep the streets over which their tracks run, in good repair, and it was contended that had Third street been in proper condition the accident would not have occurred. The father of young Fielding, some time since, recovered a verdict for $1,800 damages for the loss of his son's services during his minority.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

Before Judges Sterrett and Brown. John Taggart was convicted of two charges of forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Nicholas Trimmer. Sarah Snyder and Susan Ulrich were indicted for perjury, in swearing falsely in the case of Commonwealth against Charles Hoffman, recently convicted of adultry. The case was clearly made out, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty as indicted, with a recommendation to mercy as to Susan Ulrich. The Court sentenced Susan Ulrich to undergo fifteen months and Sarah Snyder two years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Mary Colley was indicted for the larceny of two hundred and seventeen dollars in gold coin from Margaret Coney. The prosecutrix resides in High street, and stated that she had the sum mentioned wrapped up in a piece of calico, and secreted in a chest. There were five twenty-dollar pieces, ten ten-dollar pieces, three half eagles, and the balance in silver. The prosecutrix, who is a washwoman, stated that she was seventeen years in accumulating the money. About seventy dollars of the amount stated was recovered in the premises occupied by Mrs. Reilly, wrapped up in a piece of calico of the same pattern of that in which Mrs. Coney had her treasure. On trial.

Public Amusements.

BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS.—To-night the highly accomplished young tragedian, Edwin Adams, will take his first benefit in this city, when he will appear in two characters. He will produce for the first time in this city a new play entitled "The Heretic," written expressly for the great tragedian Edwin Forrest and by him sold to Mr. Adams. The play underwent severe criticism at the hands of the Eastern press when presented to the public, but it was generally conceded to possess many excellent positions and situations. Mr. Adams will appear in the "Heretic" this evening, and also as William in the nautical drama of "Black-eyed Susan."

MASONIC HALL.—The Woodroffe Troupe of Bohemian Glassblowers will give another entertainment at Masonic Hall this evening, when they will manufacture all kinds of pretty and useful articles for distribution among the audience.

CONCERT HALL.—The Panorama of the War will be exhibited again to-night for the last time but one in our city. Those who have not yet had an opportunity of seeing it, should go to-night.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Summer Session, of fourteen weeks will open on May 2d. Besides the very best advantages in the way of instruction, this institution, being entirely in the country, and surrounded with extensive and well shaded grounds, affords a delightful retreat from the heat of the city during the early months of Summer; while the entire expenses for board, tuition, &c., do not exceed what board alone can be had for in the city.
Apply soon to the Principal.
Rev. A. WILLIAMS,
ap8:2w Sewickleyville, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY, N. U. LEAGUE meets THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. Every member is requested to attend. ap8:1t

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an instalment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been levied on the Capital Stock of the GREAT WESTERN MINING COMPANY, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, by Stockholders of record, on the morning of MONDAY, the 2d of May, 1864.
Eastern Stockholders may pay at the office of H. W. Nelson, City Exchange, Boston.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Great Western Mining Company. ap7:td

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an instalment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been levied on the Capital Stock of the MASSACHUSETTS COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, by Stockholders of record, on the morning of MONDAY, the 2d of May, 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. ap7:td

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE.—The Seventh Session of this Institution will open on MONDAY, April 4th, and continue twelve weeks, closing Friday, June 24th. For particulars call at the Institute Rooms, where the Principal may be seen, daily, from 2 till 5 o'clock p. m., or address, for circular,
ap1:1w REV. W. S. GRAY, Box 755, Pitt'gh.

AS REQUIRED BY AN ACT of ASSEMBLY, notice is hereby given that ANDREW LONG has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1864. ap1:10d

TO THE MECHANICS, MINERS AND WORKINGMEN OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO: I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Fair, for the sick and wounded of our Army and Navy, to ask you to give the proceeds of one day's labor, in your ordinary avocations, to this Fair; and the appeal is made in the confident hope of a generous response. One day's work in the year will not be hard for each man to give, and yet the aggregate sum produced will be a splendid testimonial of your sympathy with the noble soldiers of the Union, who are so freely giving every day, and their lives for the glorious cause.

None but those who have seen the operations of the United States Sanitary Commission on the field and in the hospital, can tell how great the benefit it works out for the soldiers; and even the soldi

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Triumph of the Free State Party.

Steamer J. H. Russell, With 700 Bales of Cotton, Destroyed by Fire.

Sinking of the Rebel Ram Tennessee.

A Heavy Loss to the Rebels.

Our Fleet in Good Condition.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at Cairo, April 7th, from New Orleans. The election on the 28th for members of the Constitutional Convention, resulted in a complete triumph of the Free State party.

The steamer J. H. Russell, with seven hundred bales of cotton, and a lot of cattle and hogs, was consumed by fire recently at Perquemine. The steamer was on her passage from Vicksburg to New Orleans. She took fire from sparks from her torches. The mail from Alexandria, and dispatches from General Lee to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, were consumed with the boat. A passenger named Thomas is missing. The boat was valued at $80,000; no insurance.

The French brig Mary Selicite was wrecked near Pass L'Outre, on the 24th. The passengers and crew were saved.

The rebel ram Tennessee was struck by a squall on the 1st while lying near Grant's Pass, causing her to keel over and sink. There is nothing but about two feet of her smoke-stack remaining visible. Her armament will prove a heavy loss to the rebels. It consisted of six 100-pounder rifled parrots and nearly as many smaller pieces.

All are well with our fleet, though we have had some very bad weather. Alexandria advices to the 27th report all quiet, except occasional skirmishing. The rebel force is reported twenty thousand strong. It was supposed their intention was to fall back from Alexandria about fifty miles, and there await our forces. Our gunboats bound for Shreveport had succeeded in getting over the shoals. The land forces under Gen. Smith left Alexandria on the 27th, also destined for Shreveport.

One hundred and fifty refugees from Texas arrived at New Orleans on the 29th.

The steamer Morning Star, from New York, had arrived with many passengers and $350,000 in specie. Gov. Yates came up on the Atlantic. On the day before leaving New Orleans, the Illinois troops gave him a grand reception. After reviewing the soldiers of his State, he was formally introduced and proceeded to address them, congratulating them on their fine appearance and eulogizing them for their noble conduct in the many battles they had passed through. Other speeches were made by Gen. Benton and Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana.

Mrs. President Harrison.

Genuine piety is more common in the higher circles of political life than superficial observers are aware, and it is often found in great beauty and strength. Many Senators and Representatives in Washington are as faithful to their God as to their country; and in the White House a consistent piety has at times adorned the highest station. A correspondent of the New York *Evangelist* gives a charming sketch of the character of the late Mrs. Harrison, who was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a liberal contributor to all benevolent objects, and who seemed never dazzled by her elevation and prosperity. The writer says:

As the wife of the President of the United States, she appeared the same modest, unassuming woman as before her elevation to so high a position of honor. When General Harrison went to Washington, she remained at her home at North Bend. After his death, she lived retired in the bosom of her own family, where she sought to hide herself from the public gaze. She never afterwards appeared in public. She saw no society but that of her family and special friends. A stranger rarely, if ever, was admitted to her room. The writer, although the pastor of the church of which she was an honored member, obtained his first introduction to her only after some months' residence in the place. But after our first interview, we were always cheerfully admitted to her room. And never did she fail to call all the family together for reading the Scriptures and for prayer.

Now she is no more, it is pleasant to remember those seasons when—in her room, neatly, modestly furnished—we bowed together around the throne of heavenly grace to supplicate blessings upon the head of our venerated friend and her household. Such seasons she always seemed to enjoy with a high spiritual relish. Her health for many years was exceedingly feeble, and she was rarely able to leave her house, or even her room. In only one instance during a ministry of nearly three years, was she able to visit the house of God. It was a communion season, and she often referred to it as one of high spiritual enjoyment. And yet she loved the house of God, and when her health would permit, was a constant attendant. She was a truly spiritual minded woman.

Gold Excitement in the Michigan Peninsula.

We learn from the Lake Superior *News*, of the 18th ult., that a new excitement has broken out on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, in consequence of alleged discoveries of gold-bearing rock. In addition to the assays made during the winter in New York and Philadelphia, tests have recently been made by parties at Portage Lake, of specimens brought in by Indians from their trapping grounds in the neighborhood of the Huron mountains, proving the existence of a large proportion of gold in some instances, it is said, as large as $800 to the ton of rock. This, of course, produces quite a sensation, and all the land in the region of country round about the auriferous hills and streams is in great demand.

Many of the old residents and explorers on Lake Superior, well qualified to judge, have long been of the opinion that gold does exist in the Huron Mountain region, and it is not improbable that the precious metal is now about to be brought from its hiding place, and made to act an important part in sustaining the credit of the country, and bringing about a speedy return of specie payments.

At the close of navigation, last Fall, nearly every acre of land in that region constituted a part of Uncle Sam's farm; but large inroads have since been made, and the principal portion of it has been taken by those who wish to secure a little gold and silver, from which to extract their small change, besides some to sell to their appreciative friends below. Should these mountains be made to disgorge extensive treasures of the precious metals, both the Government and the lucky purchasers will be greatly benefitted by the transaction.

The Feeling of the Workingmen of England.

In his speech at a public reception in Philadelphia last evening, George Thompson said:

"For three years I have been going through the islands of Great Britain, with a view to correcting the misapprehensions of my countrymen on the American question, and if any man can speak of the temper and disposition of the working classes of England toward America I can. I received, only the day before I left Boston, on my way to Philadelphia, a circular from the Emancipation Society of Manchester, from which I learned that two hundred and fifty meetings have, within the last six months, been held in Manchester, all of which have been largely attended, and in only six of which has there been a vote adverse to Union and Emancipation. [Applause.]

"This society has, within the same period, circulated no less than 449,000 volumes, pamphlets, and tracts. I say, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, that in the efforts towards the emancipation of the West India slaves, there was not a greater zeal or enthusiasm manifested than is now shown by the great mass of the middle and working classes of Great Britain, in the cause of Union and emancipation in this country." [Applause.]

DECISION UNDER THE PROCLAMATION.—The substance of the decision made last week by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is reported as establishing the law that a party claiming the occupation of his property under the President's Proclamation should, within the prescribed sixty days, "cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States;" and that the simple "removal from a rebellious to a loyal State was not intended to be the evidence of such returned allegiance." This decision was made in the case of William Shields, who left Washington in April, 1861, for Richmond, where he remained until August last, and then went to Baltimore. His property in Washington being seized, he sought to prevent its condemnation on the ground that he had done no treasonable act since the passage of the Confiscation act. The Court, however, decided, as above stated, that his mere removal to Baltimore was not what the law required, but that he must have established the fact of his restored loyalty by some act of solemn and decided import before he could be admitted to claim the benefit of the law. His property was therefore declared condemned.

Various Items.

VALUABLE mines of nickel have been opened in Litchfield county, Connecticut, about eight miles from the Naugatuck railroad, on what is known as Prospect Mountain. A single ton of the ore will yield, according to estimate, at least seventy pounds of nickel, worth at the present prices three dollars per pound. The works, now nearly completed, will have a capacity equal to ten tons per day.

THE notorious Sterling King, who has been an inmate of the Seminary United States General Hospital in Covington, Ky., for some time past, escaped from that institution recently. He was under arrest on the charge of being a rebel spy. He is the same individual who escaped once or twice from the McLean Barracks, Cincinnati.

THE ship Empire Queen, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, reports falling in with the British bark Falmouth, from New York for Aspinwall, on the 21st ult., in a sinking condition. Her officers and crew, with the exception of one man, who was left dead at the pumps, were rescued from the wreck, and shortly afterwards the ship went down head foremost.

THE first bell in Haverhill, Mass., was purchased in 1781; before that time there was a singular substitute, as appears by a vote passed in 1739: "That Abraham Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting time on Lord's day and on lecture days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services from each family."

The newsboys make the most of the sensation head-lines with which the telegraph dispatches are garnished. Seeing one little fellow unusually silent, a friend asked, "What's the news, my son?" "Oh, there is a whole lot of news, but nothing to holler!" News, with "nothing to holler," is a bad fix for the newsboy.

GLOWING accounts are published of the silver in Nevada. It is stated that in a total of 12,583 feet of land, the value set upon each foot is from $400 to $16,000, only four parcels out of thirty-seven being put down at less than $1,000 a foot, and the most of it reaching a larger figure. The 12,583 feet are valued at $25,342,668.

IN Litchfield, Connecticut, there is the following inscription on an old tombstone: "Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary, wife of Dr. John Buel, Esq., she died November 4, 1778, Ætat 90, having had 13 children, 101 grandchildren, 274 great grandchildren, 22 great great grandchildren, 410, total; 336 surviving."

LIEBIG, the illustrious chemist, says, on the subject of the oidium in vines and the potato disease, that the cause is not in the atmosphere, as many people supposed, but in want of vigor and an exhaustion of the soil; which defect may be remedied by the use of bone powder and ashes.

A BOG of marsh in England becoming nearly dry, the people were surprised at the sight of a square mile of frogs moving across the country, the old frogs with little frogs upon their backs, and all led by huge paddocks, emigrating to the nearest water.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce has recommended the President to order an exploration of the river Oronoco, in conjunction with the Government of Venezuela, which proposes to bear the larger part of the expense. The decision of the question has been referred to Secretary Welles.

REV. DR. DOSH, a secession preacher, who used frequently to discourse in the Baptist Church of Wheeling, but who has recently been preaching in Dixie, was captured near Winchester, Virginia, while on his way to Charleston, Jefferson county.

THERE are four brothers in Thorndike, Maine, by the name of Parson, whose aggregrate height is twenty-five feet three inches. The height of each is as follows: 6 feet 1, 6 feet 3, 6 feet 4, and 6 feet 7.

A GENTLEMAN of Boston a few days ago purchased a piece of land in Newport, R. I., for $13,000, and the same property is now valued at $250,000,

THE GREAT QUICKSILVER CASE.—The decision that has been rendered in this case throws both the Euriquita and Almaden mines on the lands of the Quicksilver Mining Company, and ends the litigation which has been in progress for forty years. The title is perfect, and there is no appeal further. The Almaden mine has been worked more than ten years, and produces yearly nearly half of the quicksilver produced in the world. The annual product is about 36,000 flasks; each flask weighs 76 pounds, and the gross cost of production is about 15c. per pound. The Euriquita mine produces about 4,000 flasks. The average price of quicksilver is about sixty cents per pound. This makes the net earnings of the two mines over $1,000,000 per annum. All the product is in gold, as quicksilver is mainly sent to foreign countries. Judge Clifford, in his dissenting opinion, stated that the property was worth twenty millions of dollars. Mr. Coney, Assistant Attorney General, expresses the opinion that had Messrs. Black and Cushing, the counsel for the Quicksilver Mining Company, drawn up Judge Nelson's opinion, they could not have made any improvement on it, so far as the Company is concerned. It gives them every point they asked for.

THE Salt well, at Jackson, Michigan, has reached the Onondaga group at a depth of eighteen hundred feet, and the brine is found to be 80 degrees in strength. This rock is supposed to be about one hundred and sixty feet thick. The brine rises to the surface of the well, and is as pure and strong as the best found at Saginaw. The well will be nineteen hundred and thirty feet deep when completed. Two strata of petroleum oil rocks have been penetrated, and a well is now being sunk for oil.

A Cape Ann paper is responsible for the following: "A lady in this town sent her husband to the store, lately, to buy a dollar's worth of sugar, as the good wife was nearly out. The sugar not appearing, a few days afterward she asked her husband what he had done with it. He replied after a few moments hesitation and head scratching, 'that he must have put it in his other vest pocket!'"

THE subscriptions in aid of the people of East Tennessee, through Mr. Everett, have reached to $78,616.37.

THROAT AFFECTIONS.—A physician writing from Newfane, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," says: "Oblige me by sending a dozen more of your '*Bronchial Troches*,' enclosing bill. For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any *Bronchial Affection*, and for hoarseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them. I would beg you to feel that I am one of the last men in the profession to puff a nostrum, but feel that I am but doing you justice to assert what I have." To avoid disappointment, be sure to *obtain the genuine* "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to

53 Fifth street,

The house at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.

A fine assortment of

PIANOS,

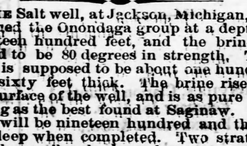
on hand, presently, in

No. 51 Fifth street,

J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,

Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

fe4



BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED

PIANOS,

The most POWERFUL and ELEGANT toned instrument manufactured in the country.

Also, Schomacker & Co. and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos; and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums, Warranted for 5 years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge.

A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. mar1

CHANGE OF BASE.

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

Coke, Coal and Lime.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Fort Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, & Kyle. Having Cars of our own on the railroads East and West, we are prepared to furnish, on regular Wednesdays, customers and others with Connellsville Coke at Pittsburgh prices by Coal, with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Canadian Iron Masters, being fond of Connellsville Coke, will be interested, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh P. O. MESKIMEN, Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. fe6

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Candles of these beautiful and useful Candles For sale by

feb9 R. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.

For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied

BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

FAIR.

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.,

FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ADDRESS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE, a branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, established for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, announce to the public that a Great Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing on

FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to enable the Sanitary Commission to proceed with their good work with increased energy and usefulness. The practical workings of the United States Sanitary Commission have been of such incalculable good, and have met such high approval from the entire people, that an enumeration of its claims is useless.

Every one feels it a duty to succor the wounded, sick and disabled soldier. The proceedings of every loyal heart speak clearly, that we, who do not bear the dint and turmoil of the battle, should provide liberally for the "war-worn sons of the Republic." Christian charity speaks trumpet-tongued to each and every one, telling us to tender to the wants of those who are sick, wounded and disabled in our country's glorious cause.

The duties of our common humanity teach us that all should unite in the cause; and if a cup of cold water is not to go unrewarded, what immortal favors will not be bestowed on those who are the liberal donors to so deserving and charitable a work.

Much good has been accomplished in the past. Much more can be in the future, by united, energetic and liberal action favoring the United States Sanitary Commission.

The ranks of our armies are being rapidly filled, and several hundred thousand brave soldiers now stand "shoulder to shoulder" to uphold the lives (personal and political,) of the people of the Great Republic—to hold sacred our homes and our altars—to preserve our social, commercial and political prosperity, and shall we not succor and aid them when wounded, sick and disabled? Our sister cities, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all throughout the length and breadth of the land, are engaged in this holy and necessary work. Shall we not also show by our liberality and bounteous charity to this Fair, that we, too, feel for the cause, and will give means towards it?

This is no merely local matter. We cordially invite the donations, contributions, aid and co-operation, not only of Allegheny City, Birmingham, Allegheny county, but of the State of Pennsylvania, and of Ohio and all the States of the Republic. The recipients of the care of the Sanitary Commission are the soldiers of the United States, without regard to what special State enlisted from, citizens or foreigners, old or young, and without respect to sect, faith or color. All who fight and are disabled in the cause of our common country, are embraced in the management and care of the United States Sanitary Commission. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation and aid of all.

Donations of money will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fair, N. HOLMES, Esq.

Contributions of merchandise of every nature will be received by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Fair will be under the control of the Executive Committee, F. R. BRUNOT, Esq., Chairman, and replies will meet prompt attention addressed to S. F. VON BONNHORST, Corresponding Secretary Pittsburgh U. S. Sanitary Commission Fair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

John H. Shoenberger,	James O'Connor,
Thomas M. Howe,	James Park, Jr.,
J. J. Bennet,	Mark W. Watson,
John W. Chaffant,	John Watt,
Chas. W. Batchelor,	W. S. Haven,
B. F. Jones,	

W. D. McGOWAN, Secretary.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Miss RACHEL W. McFADDEN, Chairman.

Mrs. F. R. Brunot,	Mrs. John Watt,
" T. Ternan,	" Jas. Watkins,
" Paxton,	" Algernon Bell,
" Price,	Miss Susan Sellers,
" Wm. Bakewell,	" Mary Moorhead,
" Kay.	

Miss ELLA STEWART, Honorary Secretary.
Mrs. McMILLAN, } Assistant Secretaries.
Miss BAKEWELL, }

Everything that can be eaten, worn, sold, or is curious to look at, is solicited in aid of the cause. Money and contributions of all kinds, from Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Machinists, Jewellers, Clothiers, Milliners, Gardeners, Booksellers, Florists, Nurserymen, &c., are wanted, and Fine Arts Curiosities, Specimens of Natural History, Relics, Memorials, Battle Flags, &c., will be gladly received as donations or on exhibition. Lectures, Concerts, entertainments of all sorts, are desired, and all the friends of the soldier and of the glorious cause are urged to exercise their liberality and ingenuity to make this effort a success. Especially do we solicit the generous Press everywhere to give their liberal aid.

Money to be sent to N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

All goods to be addressed to F. R. BRUNOT, Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, and the nature of the contents marked on the package, or the name of the appropriate Committee. Small packages may be sent by express. All freight settled in Pittsburgh. The value of each package should be marked on the outside.

A notice of every shipment, and an invoice with the estimated value of each article, should be sent with the Bill of Lading, to WM. D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, by mail. A letter of acknowledgment will be returned at once.

It is desirable that all imperishable articles should reach Pittsburgh by the 20th of May, and they should be sent as much sooner as possible. Perishable articles can be sent in for the opening of the Fair, and during its progress.
mh2:tf

GROCERIES.—
120 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60 " P.R. do.;
40 " Cuba do.;
225 bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100 " N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50 " " old do.;
125 bags prime Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75 half chests Y. H. Teas;
50 " " Oolong Teas;
375 boxes Tobacco, a.a. Ice and Navy;
300 packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225 " Lake Herring;
40 bags Rice;
50 boxes Babbitt's Soap. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
mh31 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 93 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, for 20 days, greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain. Call soon and remember the place.

T. J. LYNCH,
93 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct27:tf

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOCH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Notions, Varieties and Fancy Goods,

No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th.

Are now receiving their NEW SPRING STOCK, to which they would invite the attention of merchants visiting the city. The stock is unusually large and bought for cash, and will be sold to the trade at the lowest prices.

Orders attended to promptly.
feb26 T. T. MYLER & CO.

DUQUE DE PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
no16 MILLER & RICKETSON.

DENTISTRY.

WHY SUFFER PAIN IN THE

Extraction of your Teeth,

when you can have them extracted without any

AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 278 Penn street,

by a perfectly safe and pleasant process.

Call and examine those beautiful specimens of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.

A full set on Vulcanite, plain teeth, $5.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.

Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver, at proportionate rates.

OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
mh8 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth Streets, Second Floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire On DWELLINGS, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS; FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.

Insures MARINE and INLAND RISKS on

STEAMBOATS AND FREIGHT

At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.

Losses PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAID.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, Pres't,
JOHN WATT, Vice Pres't.
se7 WM. F. GARDNER, Sec'y.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital.....$1,500,000

Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital.....$300,000

These two old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets (including surplus funds) of three and a half million of dollars, continue to accept risks on Crude and Refined Petroleum, either in warehouses, on wharf or in transit, and refineries, on reasonable terms. Policies issued without delay, on application to the undersigned.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,
No. 63 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
At office Real Estate Savings Institution.
no16:2m

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

WM. BAGALEY,	S. M. KIER,
JAS. PARK, Jr.,	JOHN SHIPTON,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	JAS. M. COOPER,
R. E. JONES,	S. HARBAUGH,
REES & OWENS,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	GEORGE BINGHAM.

de22 WM. A. RODGERS.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Capt. ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
Capt. M. C. GRAY,	Capt. WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	D. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBT. H. DAVIS.

se3:y

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office, No. 93 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)

Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, for the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.
se7

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES

IN NEW YORK.

R. H. Gallaher & Brother,

BROKERS.

No. 18 William street,

NEW YORK.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe2:1f

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.

BANK OF DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.

REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.

Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.

Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.

Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.

Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.

Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

GOLD, SILVER.

PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,

AND

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND

Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by

JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 MARKET street. se7

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Office: No. 63 Fourth street.

Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.

Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith,	C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland,	Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Veghtly.

no16:om

CHAS. G. SAUTTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Oil, Whisky, Ale and Pork Barrels.

Cooperage on Perry street, above Chestnut, opposite Straub's Brewery, Allegheny city.

All orders addressed to Box 360, Allegheny P. O., will receive prompt attention. no20:6m

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

no9:y 225 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe2:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,

No. 27 FIFTH ST.,

Three doors below Bank Block.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Western Agents.

fe27:daw

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,

AGENT FOR

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,

ja13 PITTSBURGH.

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK.

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers.

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER,

(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,

No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.

mh10:1m

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh8:tf

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we knew,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

JOHN MOOKHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

KRBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets,

PITTSBURGH.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

WINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by
ja9 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CHAMPAGN

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	69¾
Merchants' & Manufac. Ex.	50	59½
Mechanics' Bank	50	57½
Allegheny Bank	50	61@61¼
Citizens' Bank	50	68¾
Iron City Bank	50	69½
Iron City Trust Co	50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank	50	49
Monongahela Bridge		27½
Birmingham Gas Co	—	31½
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	60
Western Insurance Co	42	59¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mang. Insurance Co	32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R	50	14½
Western Pennsylvania	50	—
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R	50	9¼
do interest bearing		13½
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	50	47½
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	27½
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	25½
Peoples Insurance Co	25	25½
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	8¾
Mass Mining Co	$ 7 05	6
Northwestern Mining Co	1 00	15
Great Western "	"	5½
Dacotan "	"	6
Pitts. and Boston "	5 55	100
National "	5 50	81
North Cliff "	2 50	8½
Bay State "	1 25	25½
Central "	4 35	71
Isle Royal "	16 10	29½
Minnesota "	3 50	86½
Aztec "		9

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	80¼
Pittsburgh " 5s		77
Pitts. Municipal 6s		96
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s		105
Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds		90
Allegheny City 4's		67
Pitts. and Steubv		

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, April 7, 1864.

Our money market continues well supplied with capital and an active demand for loans. The lumbermen and oil men are requiring heavy accommodations. The rates at bank are about 7@7½, and brokers' terms 9@10—the former figure for customers and the latter for outsiders, with well endorsed paper. Our banks being taxed on their circulation are forced to increase their rates, and as everything is on the rise, money must also appreciate. The loan market of New York is active at 7 per cent. The advance in the rate of interest has not been caused by any reduction in the amount of capital offering, but may be attributed to the increased demaud which has been produced by the eagerness of speculators to hold on to their stocks in anticipation of a further rise. There will probably be no reduction in the present rate until after the two hundred million loan, which is now being negotiated, is all taken.

—The defeat of the bill of amendments to the National Banking Law, in the House on Wednesday, is regarded in a more favorable light than it appeared at first. The bill was encumbered with many obnoxious provisions which the friends of the law regarded as extremely unfavorable to it. That of authorizing State Legislatures to subject the national banks to taxation was particularly objectionable. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the defeat of the bill is the best thing that could have happened it. The Banking Law, as originally drafted and now making rapid progress to national usefulness, is good enough for another year's practical trial. No harm will come of leaving it as it is until the next session of Congress, when its defects, whatever they may prove to be, can be remedied by the same House and Senate now in charge of the subject, by the light of experience. The system, thus far, works well enough and fast enough as it is, and the uniform national currency created by it goes well enough for all present purposes.

—The plan of confining the designations of the national banks to numbers, instead of allowing them to choose their own names, has, it appears, been abandoned. The "National Exchange Bank," of New York, and the "Delaware County National Bank," of Chester, Pennsylvania, have been authorized, and will proceed to do business, in accordance with the provisions of the law, under their respective titles.

—Mining Stocks yesterday in New York were not much in demand. The scarcity and high price of labor is operating against the working of the old mines, and it will have a damaging effect on the new enterprises. There is the utmost scarcity of operatives in all departments of business, and mining corporations that have to depend upon so large a force to develop the mineral product of their property, will be embarrassed and impeded at every step. It matters, therefore, very little, how rich their mines are in ore, if it cannot be brought out and put into market it remains comparatively valueless, and the stock of companies depending for their value on the product of the mines will not advance in price.

—The following table is an exhibit of the quotations for mining stocks yesterday in New York:

	Off'd	Ask'd		Off'd	Ask'd
Aztec Copper	8¼	10	Lafayette C'p	1¾	2
Bedford Cop	2¼	3½	Lancaster L'd	¾	1
BohemianCop	—	12	Man'tC'p(AP)	6½	7½
Boston Cop	6	—	Madan C'p	6	4
BucksCo Lead	1¼	1¾	Minesota C'p	85½	—
Caledonia Cop	9¾	10	Mendota C'p	—	10
Canada Cop	9	10	MontanaGold	⅝	¾
Clute Lead	—	—	National Cop	—	—
Cogake Iron	—	—	New York Cop	—	—
Carp Lake C'p	4½	4¾	N J Cons'd C'p	5	6
Central Cop	—	—	Newton	—	3½
Columb'n C'p	13½	16	Norwich Cop	8¾	9
Erie Lead	1½	—	N Y & N S G'd	1½	1¾
Evening Cop	20	—	Ontonag'n C'p	4	4½
Everett Cop	—	—	Ogima Copper	8¼	8½
Eureka Cop	2¼	2½	Provid'ce Cop	—	—
Flint Steel R.	—	—	PlacentiaBl'd	17½	—
Copper	17½	18	QuartzHill	29	32
French Creek	2¾	2¾	Quincy Cop	97½	99
Franconia C'p	1¾	1¾	Reliance Cop	—	4¾
Gra'd Po'ec'p	25	—	Rockland Cop (A. P.)	18¾	—
Hilton Cop	6½	6¾	Saginaw C'p	1	1¼
Hancock C'p	12	—	Mineral Cop	—	18
Hamilton C'p	8	9	Superior Cop	11	13
HuronCopper	—	—	Sussex Lead	1	1½
Indiana (A.P.) Copper	9	9½	TexiLakeIron	8	12
IsleR'yle Cop	29½	30	Vermont Cop	4	4
KnowitonC'p	11	11¾	Macomb	2¾	4
Decotah	6	6½			

—The prices for Copper Stocks at Boston yesterday were as follows: Central closed at 72, Columbian at 12¾, Franklin at 58¼, Hancock at 127, Huron at 59½, Isle Royale at 28¾, Mesnard at 12, Minnesota at 86, Pewable at 63½, Rockland at 18, Superior at 11½.

—The report of the United States Mint for the month of March has just been made public, and from it we learn that the gold deposits were $283,215 78, and the silver deposits $3,741 25, in all $310,990 03. The gold coinage in the same time, mostly in double eagles, amounted to $284 590 75, and the silver coinage, mostly in half dollars, to $26,435 65—in all, $310,936 40. There were coined in addition, during the month, three millions and fifty thousand cents —making the entire number of pieces coined 3,124,566, of the value of $341,466 40.

—Transactions in United States stocks in Germany are large and increasing. The Rothschild's have recently purchased quite heavily. Capitalists are selling Austrian securities and buying American. Almost all the banking houses in Germany have purchased heavily. The calculation has been made that $6,000,000 have been bought in Southern Germany alone, while in Holland a much larger amount has been taken. It is thought that these purchasers will have a favorable influence upon exchange in Europe.

New York Grocery Market.

Sugar—The market is less active; buyers of Orleans at 50c@51; 33 hhds choice Cuba Muscovado, 85@86c; 30 hhds common Porto Rico, 85c; 100 bbls Sugar House Syrup, $1—now held at $1 05@1 10.

Providence Wool Market.

APRIL 2.—Wool—A firmer tone in the market, without improvement in price; sales 21,000 lbs fleece at 58c; 18,000 lbs foreign at 39c. Printing Cloths—Market about ⅛c lower during the week. The following are the sales: 3,000 pieces 56x60, 11¾c; 2,500 do do, 14¾c; 5,000 do 60x64, 15¼c; 3,000 do do, 15½c; 1,500 do do, 16c; 1,000 do do, 16½c; 1,000 do 64x68, 16½c; 2,000 do do, 16¾c; 3,000 do do, 16¾c; 21,000 do do, private terms—61,000 pieces.

New York Hop Market.

Hops were rather firmer among holders; the process of forcing off inferior and undesirable lots of Hops, which is usual at the end of March, is now suspended. No better prices have been established. The current quotations for sound Hops of 1863 are 18@27c; occasionally a choice lot brings 30c. Some mouldy Hops have been sold at $3 a bale. The stock is now diminishing considerably. The exports of the past three weeks, though light, have exceeded the receipts.

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Pig iron continues very firm, and prices are firm; sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 at $52@55; 500 tons No. 2 and 3 at $50, and Scotch Pig is also higher, with sales at $52 ₱ ton. There is more demand for manufactured iron, and prices are firm. Lead is scarce, and we hear of no sales. Copper—Small sales of yellow metal are making at 38c ₱ lb for sheets.

PITTSBURG GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 8, 1864.

BUSINESS—There was a fair demand for most articles of produce, and prices are steadily advancing. The weather yesterday was very pleasant; in fact, it was all that could be desired for out-door transactions. On the Landing business was very active. The exports and imports were large. The steamer Nevada left for St. Louis at an early hour, with all the freight she could manage, and full of passengers. The America, for St. Paul, had a paying trip, and enough left to pay a small dividend to the owners. The Lizzie Martin, for Cincinnati, had about half a trip. She had engagements below. The Paragon, for the Missouri river, had one of the best trips of the season. She will go through without reshipping. The magnificent Major Anderson is the packet for Cincinnati today. She will leave on time. Passengers can rely on this. The favorite steamer Colossus leaves to-day, positively. The fine packet Armenia is off for St. Louis and Dubuque this day. The noble steamer Kenton will cut loose this afternoon for Cairo and St. Louis; a word to the wise, &c. The Julia will be found at the landing this morning. She will leave for Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Saturday. The J. R. Gilmore is loading railroad iron at the point for Nashville. The Kate Robinson brought up a large cargo of miscellaneous articles, a large portion being cotton. The boats on the Allegheny are doing a thriving business. The receipts of oil yesterday were light—less than 1,000 barrels. The sales that came under our notice were the following:

APPLES—The heavy sales we noted the previous day appear to have supplied the market for the present. The asking rates were $3,50 @4 25 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market remains in a very unsettled state, dealers being undecided as to what figures to demand. Prices in Cincinnati have advanced to 105c. Under existing circumstances we omit prices.

HAY—We did not learn of a single transaction. The hay scales were deserted. As there were no offerings, there could be no sales. Baled Hay was held at $30@32, from store.

POTATOES—The market was very firm, with a good demand. A lot 240 bushels of Neshannocks was disposed of at 90@95c. Inferior lots were disposed of at various prices.

LARD OIL—The market remains firm, with a good local demand. We note sales 40 bbls No. 1 at $1 10, 20 do of No. 2 at $1 05 per gallon.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was not so active as during the early part of the week. Apples—sales 125 bushels at 9@10c, as per quality. Peaches were in fair demand. Sales 75 bushels at 16@16½c per lb. The receipts were about equal to the demand.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The sales were confined altogether to small lots to meet the wants of the home trade. Prices have undergone no change for some time past. The stock on hand is not large. There is, however, sufficient for all present wants. Among the sales were 200 bbls extra at $6 25@6 40; extra family $6 90@7 12; 75 bbls choice extra family $7 37½. We notice a fair amount going east.

BACON—The market yesterday exhibited an increasing firmness; holders generally were asking an advance of fully ¼ ₱ cent. The stock in this market is rapidly disappearing, and will soon be exhausted. Among the sales were—30,000 lbs shoulders at 10¾@11c, closing at the latter figure. S. C. Hams—Sales of 15,000 lbs at 15¾@15¾c. Plain Hams—Sales of 20,000 lbs at 14½@14¾c. Sides—Sales of 10,000 lbs at 12@12½c. The receipts by the river were fair.

DRIED BEEF—The market was very firm; sales of 2,900 ₱s at 15@15¼c.

GRAIN—The demand for grain is improving, whilst the receipts by the river and rail is on the increase. Wheat was nominal, with small sales of Red at $1,30; White $1,35@1,38. Corn seemed to be the leading article; prices are tending upward; sales 2,500 bus, part to arrive, at $1,18@1,20 per bushel. Oats was steady at 80c; with sales to the extent of 700 bushels; from store higher rates were demanded. Barley was inactive; we quote nominally at Spring $1,20@1,22; Fall $1,38@1,40. Rye, nothing doing.

CHEESE—The market was very firm with a good local demand. Sales of 186 boxes English Dairy, at 15½@16c. Stocks only moderate.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm and excited, especially Sugars. Sales of Cuba at 17 to 17¾c; Orleans, 17¾@18¾c; Crushed and Granulated was held at 23c, and Coffee Sugar, at 22@23c. Rio Coffee; sales of 80 sacks at 41@42. Syrups; the market was very firm and prices were tending upward.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 8, 1864.

The oil market was firm with an active demand. The advance we noticed yesterday has been sustained. The receipts yesterday were limited, amounting to less than 1,000 bbls, but there is a large amount on the way, which may be expected at any time. At present holders have the advantage, and they are making good use of it. The ruling rate for Crude was 28c, packages included, and 23c with the packages returned. Refined oil was also firm with more buers than sellers at, bonded, 44@46c, as per quality. Free oil sold at 54@56c, whilst some dealers are not offering their stocks, having an abiding faith that prices will go up. Among the sales reported we give the following:

Crude.—Sales 149 bbls, without package, at 25c; 100 do at 23c; 88 do at 23c; 42 do at 22c; 300 do at 23c. Sales of Crude, the packages included, viz: 250 bbls at 28c; sales 250 do at 28c; sales 500 at 28c; sales 750 do at 28c. A lot of 1,800 bbls was reported at 28½c. Some dealers ideas reached 29c. We could learn of no sales but what we have noted.

Refined Oil was in good demand, and was ready sale at our quoted rates. Sales 500 bbls, bonded standard white brand, at 45c; sales 400 bbls do at the same figures; sales 100 bbls of free white at 55c; sales of 250 bbls do, but the terms were withheld.

Benzole—Was steady with a fair demand. The last sales reported to us was at 23c. Some holders are asking a fraction higher figures.

The receipts of Crude per Allegheny river only amounted to 901 bbls all told. Heavy parcels may be looked for during the week.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Co, 344 bbls, refined for Philadelphia.

Brewer Burk & Co, 126 bbls. refined for Philadelphia.

Lyda & Co, 30 bbls. tar for New York.

The New York *Tribune* says, Petroleum has continued in active speculative demand, and prices have advanced under light arrivals and apparently unfavorable intelligence; the improvement is most noticeable in Crude, and the market for this closes buoyantly at 33@33c on the spot and buyers' option all the month. Refined shares in the firmness of Crude, but is less sought for in the absence of a shipping demand; we quote at 51@53c, and free at 54@62c ₱ gall in bbls. The sales of Crude last evening and to-day are 10,000 bbls, chiefly buyers' option all the month, at 31½@35c; all May, 35 cents, and 33@35½ cents on the spot closing with an upward tendency, in view of some unfounded rumors that the wells are drying up; but there is nothing further from the truth than this. We have a list of all the wells in Pennsylvania, and their production, which is now 150,000 bbls ₱ month, and the great bulk of this is now retained in the country on acount of the action of wild speculators, who anticipate a high Internal Tax. The oil it is true, is being held back from this market, the receipts today being only 331 bbls.; but this is immaterial, the stock is rapidly accumulating, as no prudent shipper would think for a moment of buying Petroleum under existing circumstances, unless for absolute orders; sales of 5,000 bbls Refined at 51@53c for bonded, and 58@62c for light Straw and prime White. At present the turn of the market is decidedly in favor of speculators, who some time since purchased to arrive, and those who sold short find it difficult to fill maturing contracts. A correspondent at Titusville writes, under date of April 1st, as follows: "The price of Oil on the Creek seems to be still on the increase. Sales were made yesterday at $6, and it cannot be purchased at less than that figure at the present time. I think oil dealers generally are deceived as to the amount of oil at present stored on the Creek. There is none of any consequence, it being taken away as fast as produced. A new well on the 'Story' Farm, of 200 bbls, has been struck, and another on the same farm, called the 'Ram-Cat,' of 100 bbls. Roads impassable. Allegheny River mp." By Telegraph, April 4—Oil advanced to $7 at the Wells. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New York of Petroleum for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week. bbls.	Since Jan 1. bbls.
Receipts of Petroleum	3,900	141,000
Exports of Petroleum	2,740	99,150

Philadelphia Oil Report for March.

[From the Philadelphia Coal Oil Circular.]

The month of March opened moderately active, with sales of Crude at 29½ to 30c; towards the middle of the month prices improved, and we notice transactions at 30 to 31c, and closing the month firm at 30 to 31½c.

In Refined, in bond, the demand throughout the whole month was active, and prices raised in favor of sellers; heavy shipments have been made throughout the month, and we find the quotations to range from 45 to 47c at the beginning; 46½ to 47¼c about the middle, and at the close of the month, 47½ to 50c was freely paid.

Refined, free, opened with sales at 53c to 55c, and advancing gradually to 56c and 58c, and closing active at 57½ to 60c, as to quality and quantity.

The highest price for Crude paid during the month of March was 32½c, and the lowest 28c; and as compared with 1863, we find the highest 38c, and lowest 31c.

Refined, free, in 1864, highest 60 cents, and lowest 52 cts; and as compared with 1863, highest 40 cents, lowest 87½ cents.

A marked contrast we find in the prices of Crude in March in 1862, being highest 18½ cents and lowest 10 cents; while this year prices ranged at 32½ cents for highest, and 28 cents for lowest; actually the prices paid for Crude during the month of March, 1861, are about the same as for Refined in 1862, the price for Refined then being highest 33 cents, and lowest 20 cents.

New York Oil Market.

Oils.—Linseed Oil is very flem, and job lots from crushers bring $1,60@1,61. In Crude Sperm, the past week, the transactions include 800 bbls, in parcels for manufacturing, at $1,03 per gallon. Also 158 bbls for export, at $1,58. Whale—Is in fair demand, with sales of 1,420 bbls in parcels, recently landed in Boston, at $1,10; 400 bbls humpback, at $1,05; 170 do South Sea, at a price not transpired. And for export, 25 bbls at $1,10 per gallon. Lard Oil is scarce and firm at $1,12 @1,15 for No. 1 Winter. Sapronified Red Oil 85 @87 cents.

Petroleum.—The excitement in Crude, based on the small stock and limited deliveries, continues strong. The sales include 250 bbls on the spo. at 32½c; 3,000 bbls, buyer's option, in April, 34½@35c; 2,000 bbls, buyer's option, in May, 35c. Refined Oil is also doing better. Sales 800 bbls in bond at 50½c, and 300 bbls free at 60@61c.

BY COOK, PETTIT & CO.,

No. 12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Just received in store,

50 tierces prime Leaf Lard;
5,000 pieces New Bacon;
10,000 " Plain Hams;
10,000 " Cincinnati Sugar Cured;
5,000 clear and Ribbed Sides;
400 bushels Dried Apples. ap2:1w

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Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, April 6, 1864.

The business of the past week was restricted and confined to a limited amount of transactions. The offerings were very light, drovers generally preferring to ship their cattle East. In fact, the Lastern shipping fever was all the rage. In a great measure, our yards were bare. Former prices were well maintained, and in some instances an advance was established. The weather during a portion of the time was unfavorable for out-door transactions. The receipts of stock stock for the week ending April 6th amounted to 319 cars, the principal portion being cattle.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	Mules
Mar. 31, No. cars,	16	12	6	3	—
Apr 1 " "	12	16	4	3	—
" 2 " "	20	20	10	2	—
" 3 " "	26	24	12	2	5
" 4 " "	12	16	4	2	—
" 5 " "	26	12	8	2	—
" 6 " "	38	2	2	2	—
Total No. of cars	150	102	46	16	5

HOGS—The market during the week was firm, with an active demand. Holders in most cases preferred shipping East to disposing of their stocks in this market; hence, while the shipments were large the sales were restricted. Prices exhibited no particular change, however. Among the sales we note the following:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co. bought	500	head (weight	258)	$8 12
" "	230	"	230	8 00
" "	115	"	220	8 00

A few small lots were disposed of at the same range of prices. The bulk, however, was sent East.

HOGS SHIPPED TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE.

W. M. Tilden shipped, through J. F. Reyenthaler, 3,500 head of choice, fat hogs.

Holmes & Co. shipped to Philadelphia and Baltimore 750 head. Other lots passed through of which we have no accounts.

CATTLE—The market was firm with a good local demand. The offerings were unusually limited. This may in a great measure be attributed to the unfavorable state of the weather, which prevailed during a portion of the time.

Dealers preferred shipping East, hence we have but few sales to record. The only transactions that came under our notice were the following:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro sold 100 head at $5 50@5 75.
Myers & Bro bought 150 head at $5 75@6 50.

A few other lots were disposed of at similar figures. The bulk were produced East.

SHEEP.

We could not learn of a single transaction. The entire receipts only amounted to 46 car loads, all of which were driven East. Prices, under the circumstances, were nominal.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.)

ALLEGHENY, April 6, 1864.

The demand for stock was active, in fact the supply was insufficient. Prices were firm. The principal portion of cattle that arrived were forwarded East. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Marks & Greenwalt sold 87 head at $6,00@7,75.
J. B. Taylor sold 36 head at $6,75.
H. Merrick sold 33 head at $5,00@7,50.
Myers & Bro. sold 70 head at $5 50@8.
Krouse & Good sold 72 head at $6@7 25.
Marks & Co. sold 87 head at $6 75@7.
L. Rothschilds sold 38 head at $7 25.
Greenwalt & Co. sold 36 head at $7@7 75.
B. Troyerman sold 65 head at $6@7 75.
B. Grey sold 55 head at $6 50.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

H. Henderson sold 65 head at $7,62.
J. Dolan sold 114 head at 9,50.
J. Philips sold 22 head at 7,25.
B. Lemmore sold 49 head at 8,50@9,25.
W. Lafferty sold 120 head at 6,50@900.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

S. Waggoner sold 23 head at $7,25.
A. Stalk sold 80 head at $7,40.

SALES OF MULES PER HEAD.

J. Howe sold 56 head, 12 of which averaged $208 ₱ head.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 5, 1864.

Flour—Firm and more active.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts 9,622 bushels. Market opened firmer. Sales on 'Change: 25 bu No. 1 spring, winter receipts, at $1 16; 25 bu do at $1 15¾; 2,300 bu No. 1, summer receipts, at $1 17½. Oats steady; sales 600 bu No. 1, delivered, at 61c; 180 bu inferior at 60c. Barley firm; sales 150 bu prime, delivered, at $1 33; 300 bu No. 1 at $1 26.

Provisions—Advancing. Sales 3,500 pckgs smoked canvassed hams at 16c, deliverable May 1st.

The market at the Newhall House this evening was more active and ½c higher. Sales of 50,000 bu winter receipts No. 1 spring at $1 16¾.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales of 145 hhds, as follows: 9 at $4 50@4 90; 39 at $5@5 95, 20 at $6@6 95, 4 at $7 10@7 50, 5 at $8 05 @8 75, 5 at $9@9 50, 8 at $10@10 75, 4 at $11@11 75, 3 at $12@12 75, 3 at $13@13 25, 5 at $14@14 75, 4 at $15 @15 50, 4 at $16@16 40, 6 at $17@17 75, 2 at $18 50@ 18 75, 3 at $19 25@19 50, 1 at $20 50, 2 at $21 25@ 21 50, 2 at $22 25@22 50, 1 at $23 25, 3 at $25@25 75, 1 at $30. 1 hhd Missouri leaf sold at the Boone Warehouse at $66, and 7 hhds stems at $2 50@2 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

Manufactured tobacco—We quote common to medium at 45@60c ₱ lb, black sweet at 60@65c, and fine at 90c@$1 25 ₱ lb.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—W W Anderson, 189 bgs barley; A Householder, Jr, 1 bgs goods; J Painter, 35 jugs molasses; Schultz & Son, 1 bbl do; C G Weber, 11 rolls leather; Livingston & Co, 11 bbls knobs; Hall & Speer, 2 bdls plow sheers; Geo Moffit, lot h h goods; J Morgan, lot h h goods; L Caster, lot h h goods; H C Turnick, 1 bx do; F G Walker, 135 bdls chairs, 12 rocking do; R McVicker 35 sks oats; Baisley, 7 bdls apples; A English, 1 bxs books; Schumaker & Lang, 10 bbls ap s; Clark & Co, 4 do; E Heazelton, 25 bbls barley; C Daub, 3 do; J R Taylor, 7 bbls 4 casks wine; A Riddle, 6 bxs cheese; W Haslage, 11 bbls bar cy, 25 half bbls do; J Handlon, 1 bx hardware; Sherman & Bro, 1 bx dry goods; W Stewart, 1 do glassware; D Thompson, 5 cases watches; S Swart, 5 bbls 10 kegs tobacco; Day & Hayde 80 bundles of spokes; W P Townsend, 10 bundles of wire; Lippincott & Co, 6 saws; Means & Coffin, 30 bbls tobacco; J Wood, 3 bbls sheet iron; Watt & Wilson, 25 half bbls fish; C Aye, 2 bbls tobacco; M Rankin, 10 boxes coffee; Weldon & Kelly, 2 force pumps; Newland & Co, 50 bbls tobacco; J Kirkpatrick, 25 do; Schomaker & Co, 45 do; Culp & Shepard, 138 bbls a ples; T Moore, 286 bags rye; L Muser, 4 rolls leather; J H Moore, 17 boxes matches; S S Fowler, 30 bbls plaster, J Mills, 30 half bbls herring; Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls flour; S G Kelly, 5 cases trees.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—F Sellers & Co, 6,915 shoulders, 3,951 hams, 1,268 sides; S H Watson, 10 bbls spirits; F Moore, 50 do; Cook & Williams, 1 car lumber; McDonald & Arbuckle, 30 tcs hams; Schoonmaker & Lang, 5 hhds shoulders; H Gerwig, 7 bales yarn, 17 spools; J Close, 45 sks potatoes; S H Voight, 8 bbls apples, 3 kegs lard, 1 bdl sheepskins; Wolf & Adams, 14 sks clover seed; Herron, 1 stove; Beckham & Long, 1 No 2 mower, White & Bro, 6 sacks potatoes; L H Voight, 3 bbls eggs; Louis Muller, 10 bag salts; B L Fahnestock, 45 boxes soap; J Painter, 12 do; J Ross, 25 do; J Daub, 1 bbl eggs; J H Dirker, 11 bbls apples; John Caub, 2 bbls butter; Warring & King, 8 bbls glue; J C Colwin & Co, 50 bbls whisky; Spencer & McKay, 291 sacks barley; Wood, Mathews & Co, 1 box; J Rhodes, 251 bags wheat; Lippincott & Co, 1 case saws, 1 box axes; H Lazear, 6 bbls apples, Hitchcock & McCreery, 87 sacks shorts, 90 do corn.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Wm Bingham & Co, 122 sacks oats; Ostur & Adams, 66 do; J H Lyda & Co, 50 bbls refined oil.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER ARGONAUT, No. 2—Clarke & Co, 700 bbls flour, 150 do hams, 54 do lard, 3 do wax, 2 hhds, 1 box do, 2 sacks corn, 153 do seed; De Lange & Chesnut, 300 green hides; Singer, Minick & Co, 1,552 bloums, Graff, Bennett & Co, 35 tons metal; Fahnestock & Co, 15 bbls oil; D Wallace, 1 lock; Collins & Wright, 38 bbls clay; E D Ditheridge, 56 bbls sand; J Wilkins, 564 E bbs; J Irwin, 48 E envoys; Boyce, Richards & Co, 60 pigs lead; C G Hussey & Co, 14 pkgs.

Nashville.

Per Kate Robinson—Clarke & Co, 66 hhds tobacco, 241 bales do, 5 hhds do stems, 173 bbls whisky, 100 kegs lard, 20 bbls alcohol, 781 sacks wheat; J A Caughey, 7 pkgs; Jno Grier, 12 hhds tobacco; J N Taylor, 8 do; Jno Hall, 39 pkgs, A Henger, 4 bxs; Voigt & Co, 30 sks fruit; R H King, 30 sks feathers; E Heazleton, 20 kegs lard; Davis & Phillips, 8 bxs; Baldwin & Co, 6 boxes; Shomaker & Lang, 40 do; Harris W & J Wilson, 10 do; Ewalt, 20 bxs soap; Head & Metzgar, 2 hhds bacon; C L Caldwell, 10 do; W Day, 10 pkgs; W Beck & Co, 17 pkgs.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New York.
City Washing'n.	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New York.
China	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Mar. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	N Y.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	N Y.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 25	New York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Mar. 26	New York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New York	Liverpool.
City Washing'n.	Apr. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Apr. 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
China	Apr. 6	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Apr. 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Apr. 16	N. Y.	Southampton.
Persia	Apr. 20	New York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Apr. 30	N. Y.	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

GeoWashington	Mar. 26	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 3	N. Y.	*New Orleans.

*Via Havana.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Argonaut	Porter	St. Louis.
Kate Robinson	Robinson	Nashville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Paragon	Donnelly	St. Louis.
America	Golding	St. Louis.
Nevada	Brickell	St. Louis.
Lizzie Martin	Shedden	Cincinnati.
Alpha	Porter	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were over eleven feet water in the channel and about at a stand. The weather during the day was very pleasant. Business on the wharf was very animated.

THE Camelia, Captain Lytle, is getting ready for a trip to St. Paul. She will have dispatch.

THE steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, is announced for St. Louis, direct.

The favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 1 a. m. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE fine passenger steamer Colossus, Captain J. Shinkle, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of carefnl and atientive officers. Mr. Henderson, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that passengers are well cared for.

THE finest Piano that was ever placed on board a Western steamer is now on exhibition at the music store of C. C. Mellor Wood street. Of course it is one of "Chickerings" grand instruments, and will be placed on board Capt. Shaws magnificent steamer M. S. Mepham, the boat that is destined to create a sensation wherever she goes.

The famous packet Major Anderson, Captain C. A. Dravo, is announced for Cincinnati on Thursday. This is one of the finest boats above the Falls, and we take pleasure in recommending her to passengers and shippers. Our old friend, Capt. A. Robinson, will do the honors in the office, with credit to himself and with profit to the owners.

THE magnificent packet, M. S. Mepham, Captain Shaw's beauty, continues to attract a good deal of attention. She is destined to create a sensation. Our St. Louis friends may prepare themselves for a rich treat when she reaches that point. The enterprising owners of this floating palace are sparing no expense. Everything is progressing finely. She will probably leave about the middle of this month.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kenton. Capt. J. H. Dunlap, is announced for St. Louis. This boat, since her arrival in port, has undergone thorough repairs, and many improvements have been introduced that will add materially to the comfort and convenience of passengers. Capt. Dunlap is a clever gentleman. He knows how to fit up a first-class steamer and how to command her afterward. The fine clerk is Capt. Hemphill, as clever an officer as can be found in a day's journey.

ST. LOUIS.

The river is now rising finely at this point, with indications of a considerable swell in the next two weeks, According to the City Engineer's report, it rose over four inches in the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and continued to rise at about the same rate all day yesterday.

Our latest advices from below report eight feet water at the shoalest points in the channel out to Cairo, and a good boating stage below.

The Upper Mississippi is falling slowly all the way down, but remains in good navigable condition, with nine feet to Keokuck and four feet on the rapids.

There is no change to note in either the Missouri or Illinois, both streams being on the decline, with four feet